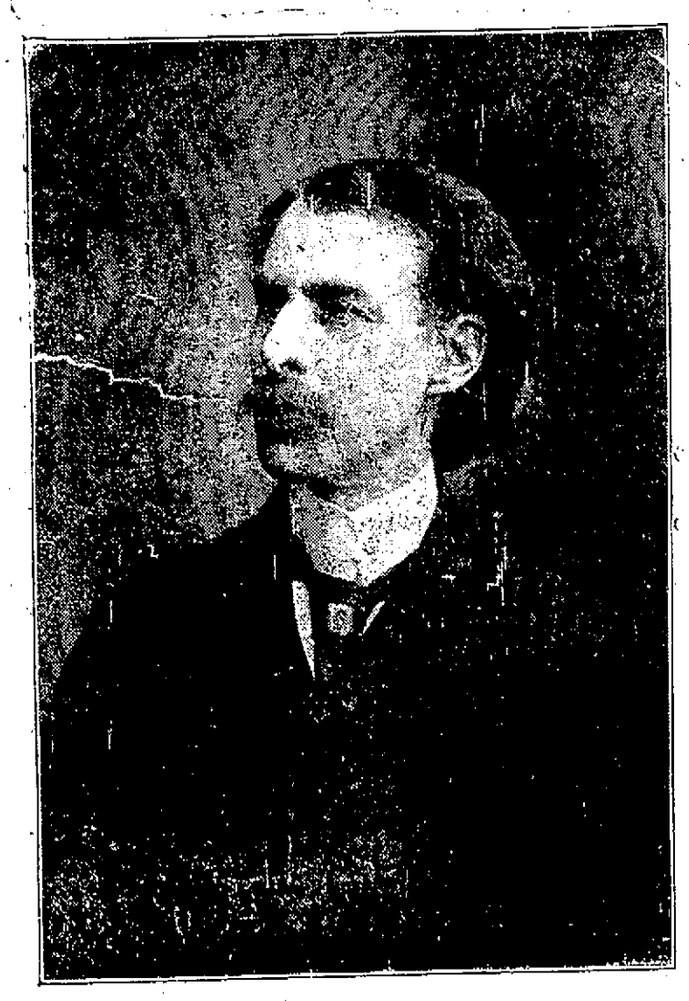
The Racine Journal.

PART ONE
PAGES 1 TO 8.

VOLUME XLVIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 39

THE MUNICIPAL JUDGESHIP

John T. Wentworth, Candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court.



John T. Wentworth, candidate for Judge of the municipal court, occupies a prominent position among the legal fraternity of this city and district. Mr. Wentworth was born in Saratoga Springs, New York, January 13, 1855. At an early age he was brought by his parents to the village of Lake Geneva, Walworth county, where they continued to reside until 1868, when his father, the late Judge Wentworth, was elected clerk of the court, and removed his family to Elkhorn, Walworth county. Our subject took advantage of the educational facilities offered by the public schools of the village. Thereafter he went to New Haven, Conn., where he spent three years in the shops of the American Clock Co. Then his early schooling was supplemented by attending Yale College, from which he graduated in 1879. Returning to Wisconsin he entered the law offices of I. C. Sloan, at Madison, and spent one year in close application to his legal studies. In 1881 he came to Racine and opened an office here and entered into active practice of his profession, in partnership with Hon. David H. Flett, now judge of the municipal court. Between the years of 1893 and 1897, two terms, he held the office of justice of the peace and at present is one of the court commissioners of the circuit court.

Mr. Wentworth has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and has affiliated with the Republican party.

Mr. Wentworth's reputation as a scholar, imbued with deep learning; careful, conservative and precise in all matters pertaining to law, extends wherever the law is practiced in this district.

Mr. Wentworth is in every way fitted for the important position. No lawyer in the city is better posted and more clear in his opinions and in a judicial capacity would without a single doubt fill the place to the entire satisfaction of the lawyers and public at large.

DEATH BUT FEW HOURS DISTANT

Physicians Give Out No Hope For Ex-President Harrison.

BECAME SUDDENLY WORSE EARLY THIS MORNING

Respiration Has Increased and Alarming Symptoms Indicate Chance For Recovery is About Gone—Mind Begins to Grow Dim.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—At 10:10 o'clock this morning Dr. Henry Jameson said General Harrison's condition is worse this morning and his symptoms grow more alarming. After 2 o'clock a. m. he became more restless and his pulse and respiration increased. His mind is not so clear as on yesterday, and in fact there is nothing in his condition that offers any encouragement. The condition of the left lung has grown worse instead of better. Unless some remarkable and unexpected change for the better takes place we can entertain little hope of his surviving many hours.

TURN FOR THE WORSE.

General Harrison's condition was not so favorable today. At 3 o'clock this morning there was a slight turn for the worse. The patient seemed to be suffering more pain, and was unable to rest.

A little after 6 o'clock Dr. Henry Jameson called. He had been at the Harrison home until 3 a. m., and had gone to his own home for a little rest. He found the general a little more uncomfortable than when he had left him. The temperature had dropped to 104 4-10 but the respiration was weaker. The patient suffered a good deal of pain in the afflicted lung.

Later in the morning the patient was more comfortable and at 10 o'clock it was announced that there was no decided change for the worse.

ILLNESS PREVENTS DEPARTURE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 12.—Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, who resides here and who is the daughter of General Benjamin Harrison, would leave at once for Indianapolis were it not for the fact that her two children, Harrison and Mary McKee, aged 15 and 13, are confined to bed with severe attacks of measles. Both Mrs. McKee and her husband, James R. McKee, are constantly at the bedside of the children.

MAGNETIC FIELD OF OVER 500 MILES.

Government Experiments in Wireless Telegraphy Now Being Made in the South—Wire Cylinders the Best.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department is pushing the wireless telegraphy experiments along the Virginia and North Carolina coasts. The work is being done by Secretary Wilson's direction under the immediate supervision of Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau. Prof. Moore made this statement to the Associated Press today regarding the results of the experiments so far conducted:

"The most efficient method of long distance transmission has been found to be from wire cylinders. The new coast stations are being equipped with cylinders of sixteen wires each and 140 feet in length. From these cylinders it is expected to cover a magnetic field of not less than 500 miles. The stations now in operation are at Hatteras and at Roanoke Island, in the Pamlico Sound, North Carolina. Workmen are beginning the construction of a station at Cape Henry which will be the third station. When this is finished the two remote stations will be 127 miles apart. The three points now are connected by a government telegraph line but this line will be abandoned on the completion of the Cape Henry station. This incidentally will save the expense of maintenance of a half dozen repair stations."

The Washington Life Ins. Co.

On another page figures will be found, the annual statement of the Washington Life Insurance company of New York. This company is as solid, as safe and perfectly reliable as any life insurance company in the world.

The Washington Life Insurance company has made good progress the past year, far surpassing the best in its history. The assets of the Washington Life now amount to $10,178,874, in the highest grade of securities, affording the best indications of the value of its policies. A gain of $4,000,000 in outstanding insurance. Total income for 1900, $3,134,721, and disbursed among policy holders, $1,913,717. Prompt in the payment of claims; liberal dividends; honest management.

Read the statement for yourself and thus see what a solid institution the Washington is.

Mr. S. H. Sage is the local agent for Racine.

For today's news read today's Journal.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Each time the United States Government has officially tested the baking powders the report has shown Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder of superlative leavening strength, free from alum, absolutely pure and wholesome.

This is gratifying, for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is depended upon by millions of people to raise their daily bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—These Government inquiries also developed the fact that there are many mixtures upon the market made in imitation of baking powder, but containing alum or other caustic acid whose use in food is dangerous.

THE COUNTY JUDGESHIP.

A "Citizen" Writes on the Merits of Louis H. Rohr.

To the Editor of Racine Daily Journal:

The selection of a fit and proper man to fill the office of judge of the probate court is of primary importance to the people of Racine county. About once in twenty years the titles to all the real estate in the county become subject more or less to the decisions of the county judge. Furthermore, there is entrusted to his care the property and money interests of dependents, insane people, old people and widows, which makes it essential that the people should exercise due care and precaution in the selection of the most competent and best qualified man for this important office.

We believe that no man now before the people satisfies such requirements of character, competency and fitness as does Attorney Louis H. Rohr, of Burlington, who has been brought out by his friends as a worthy successor to the Hon. E. B. Belden.

Mr. Rohr was born of German parentage and was brought up in the town of Raymond in this county. He was educated in the schools of this state, and taught school previous to the taking up the study of law. He has practiced law for a period of nearly ten years at Burlington, Wis., and his studious habits, careful judgment and close application to his work has brought him the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. He is an earnest, conscientious and painstaking lawyer, and enjoys the confidence and respect of those with whom he has had business dealings. His practice as a lawyer has been large and varied. He has been retained as counsel in nearly all the important litigations arising in the western part of the county and his probate practice in Racine, Walworth and Kenosha counties has been very extensive, thus admirably fitting him for the position he now asks of the people. For these reasons, probably, Mr. Rohr is the only candidate for this office who has the endorsement of practically the entire bar, and seems to be the favorite of Democrats and Republicans alike throughout the county.

Pleasing in manner, honest, upright, independent and fearless in the discharge of his duties, Louis H. Rohr possess in a marked degree all those qualities which go to make up the ideal probate judge. The people may rest assured that if he be elected to this office all persons having business in his court will be treated justly, and that unprotected interests and rights of the helpless and dependent will be duly and fully protected. Citizen.

CHILDREN DIE IN FLAMES

Little Ones of Pennsylvania Farmer Perish in Fire During the Absence of Their Parents.

WASHINGTON, Penn., March 12.—During the absence of the parents, the residence of Guy Williams, seven miles north of this place, was destroyed and their three children, aged 1, 3 and 5 years, were burned to death. The charred remains were afterward found in the ruins.

MUNICH.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived here this morning to participate in the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Prince Luitpold, regent of Bavaria. Prince Luitpold welcomed the Emperor at the station, and large crowds lined the route to the palace and heartily cheered the royalties as they passed.

APPLICATION WAS MADE.

For a Franchise for Second Electric Railway Through Racine County.

The Route Will Take In Waterford, Rochester and Burlington—What They Intend to Do.

Yesterday afternoon application was made to the city council of Milwaukee for a franchise, on the south side, for another electric railway from Milwaukee to Lake Geneva. The routes of the proposed line into the city is:

From western city limits on Becher street to Third avenue, north on Third avenue to Scott street, east on Scott street to Grove street, north on Grove street to Virginia street, and around the block bounded by Grove, Virginia, Greenbush and Park streets, making a loop at the end of the line.

The backers of the new enterprise are local men, and they have been at work on the plan for about two years past. The promoters of the enterprise are Samuel M. Green, Chauncey Sheldon, G. J. Riemer and Andrew A. Hathaway.

The company has already secured options upon a fifty-foot right-of-way from the city limits of Milwaukee to Lake Geneva, and the route was surveyed in July, 1899. The route will take the line to Hale's Corners, Tess Corners, Muskego Center, Waterford, Rochester, Burlington, Lyons and Lake Geneva.

The company was incorporated nearly two years ago, with the nominal capitalization of $25,000, but the company is planning to increase its capital stock as soon as the franchise is granted to $1,250,000. Of this amount the promoters figure that the cost of constructing the line will be about $1,000,000, or a trifle over $20,000 a mile.

The gentlemen interested say that the south side business men are with the new company almost unanimously, and they are working hard to make the plan pass the council. A meeting of south side business men was held yesterday, and the meeting endorsed the project most heartily.

"We shall carry passengers, baggage, freight and express," said Mr. Riemer in talking of the enterprise, "although we will not bring freight into the city, we will be prepared to bring it to the limits, and we have partially completed arrangements whereby we will be able to get our freight into the heart of the city.

"We will have trains on the road somewhat like the elevated trains in Chicago, with a combination baggage, express, and smoking car in front and the largest and most improved cars for the remainder of the train."

The necessary cash deposit has been made with the city treasurer, and the request will be made with the introduction of the measure that it be referred to the committee on railroads and the local committees of the Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh and Fourteenth wards.

LIBRARY FOR WAUKEGAN.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 12—Andrew Carnegie has offered Waukegan $25,000 for a public library upon his usual conditions.

GREENVILLE, O., March 12—Andrew Carnegie has offered this city $15,000 for a library building on condition that a site is furnished and an appropriation of $2,000 yearly be made for its maintenance. The offer will be accepted.

Burlington

Burlington, Wis., March 11, 1901.

Chas. B. Rein has gone to Milwaukee, where he has accepted a position in a dry goods store.

S. J. Verhalen, of Chicago, transacted business in this city last Thursday.

Lewis Van Tine, who is attending the Milwaukee Normal, spent Sunday with his parents, A. D. Van Tine and family.

Chas. L. Graham attended the monthly meeting of the trustees of the county asylum at that institution last Monday.

Attorney J. T. Gittings, of Union Grove, was shaking hands with his many friends here last Wednesday.

A. McKercher has sold out his interest in the furniture business to John McCarthy, who will run it at the old stand. Mr. McKercher will move to Racine.

R. Hetherington and family, of Elgin, Ill., visited with Wm. Meadows and wife the forepart of last week.

M. E. Walker, of Racine, had business in this city last Wednesday.

Herman Tetzlaff, a practical furrier of Milwaukee, has located in this city. He will buy raw furs, as well as repair all kinds of fur garments or articles.

John P. Gill, who has been on a pleasure trip down South, returned to his home in this city last Tuesday.

North Cape

North Cape, March 12, 1901.

Orlando Jasperson and Johnnie Kline spent several days last week in Chicago.

Last Thursday afternoon our school visited the East school, and were all very much pleased with their visit.

Several of the young people of this place attended the birthday party given last evening for Clarence Hay of Raymond.

All day yesterday the country presented a fine appearance. The trees, bushes and fences were all covered with ice and icicles, which glistened in the bright sunlight. The weight of the ice broke off a good many branches from the trees and almost destroyed some young fruit trees.

North Cape, March 12, 1901.

Rudolph Vorpahl came out from Milwaukee Saturday and visited his home over Sunday.

Johnnie Overson has hired out to Del Sheldon for the summer.

Quite a number of North Capers attended the Farmers' Institute at Waterford last week.

The family of J. H. Kamper were the victims of a genuine surprise Friday evening. Just as the family had nearly all retired, laughing and talking was heard outside and when the door was opened, the singing class numbering about forty, entered, bringing with them an elegant couch, a present to Mrs. Kamper, who has been leading the class through the winter. All report a pleasant evening.

Beaumont

Beaumont, Wis., March 11, 1901.

Mrs. W. L. Cocroft and daughters, Maudie and Winnie, have gone to Big Bend to spend a few days with relatives.

Mrs. E. F. Smith spent the past week with Burlington friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Graham, Mrs. Wm. Hannaford, George and Harriet Hannaford, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Beaumont, Mr. John Smith and Stanley and Ella Smith were among those from here who attended the surprise given Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Beaumont and family Saturday afternoon at Rachester.

Miss Maud Smith, who teaches in the English Settlement, is home for a week's vacation.

Grace Ballack had to remain out of school last week to take care of the mumps.

Mrs. Gilbert Ballack, who has been sick so long, still remains about the same.

Thompsonville

Thompsonville, March 11, 1901.

Mrs. G. J. Ellis who has been confined to her home by sickness for the past six weeks, has so far recovered as to be able to ride out.

The well drillers on the farm of Mr. Pete Thealan have reached a depth of 200 feet.

Mr. W. Holtz has received a carload of farm implements that he is disposing of at reasonable prices.

The Sunday school children of the Baptist church enjoyed a sleigh ride last Thursday night to the home of Miss and Mr. Robt. Jones, where they were royally entertained by the host and hostess.

It is rumored that Mr. Babe will build an addition on to his store this summer.

OBITUARY.

Morse.

Royal Morse was born in Worthington, Hampshire county, Mass., July 13th, 1808, and died March 2, 1901, at his home in the town of Caledonia.

When he was very young his father's family moved to Ashtabula county, Ohio.

In 1831 he was married to Eliza Jones, also of Ashtabula county, who died Jan. 5th, 1898.

Nine children were born to them, three sons and six daughters. J. B. Morse and A. J. Morse of Ripon; Mrs. Josephine Beach of Racine; Eunice Morse and Mrs. Eugenia French of Caledonia, are still living to truly mourn a faithful and loving father.

Mr. Morse came to Wisconsin in 1847. He lived five years on a farm in Mt. Pleasant, then moved to the home in Caledonia where he has since resided. He has outlived seven brothers and sisters and is one of the last of the old settlers of his neighborhood.

When nineteen years old Mr. Morse professed religion and has always lived a consistent, active christian life. Many have spoken of his vigor of mind and strong will power which made him unwilling to be idle; also of his great sweetness of spirit and genial manners.

He was alive to all the interests of the day. He was a strong abolitionist in the early days of that party.

While in his 93d year he rode four miles to vote for McKinley.

He was connected with many enterprises which helped to build up the country.

He helped to get out the timbers for the First Congregational church of Racine where he was long a communicant.

He was firm in his principles. Even the taint of dishonesty was abhorent to him.

He has truly lived a long and useful life. He died surrounded by all of his living children and one grandchild who administered to his every want.

The funeral was conducted at his late home by Rev. Wallace Short of Evansville, Wis., a grandson by marriage.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in this city today a resolution was adopted authorizing an increase of $100,000,000 in the capital stock of the company, making the total issue $251,000,000.

BOER MOUNTS CAPTURED

3,000 Horses Seized by British--Heavy Rains in Cape Colony Stop Movement of Troops.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 11.—Colonel Pilcher's column has cleared the country of Boers between this place and the Orange River. The column has arrived here, bringing in thirty-three prisoners and 3,000 horses.

RAIN BLOCKS MOVEMENT.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 12, says General Dewet is north of Brandfort (Orange River Colony.) Continuous rains have interfered with the movements of the troops in Cape Colony. Two bands of Boers are being hunted among the hills by troops under Gorringe, de Lisle, Grenfell and Henniker.

BOER CAPTIVES IN INDIA.

Preparations Being Made For Arrival of 5,000--Lady Curzon Departs For England.

CALCUTTA, March 12.—The government is preparing for the possible arrival of 5,000 Boer prisoners, who will be located in batches of a thousand.

CALCUTTA, March, March 12.—Lady Curzon, wife of Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, viceroy of India, will sail for England March 23.

POSTOFFICE RECEIPTS SHOW GOOD INCREASE

WASHINTON, March 12.—The official statement of gross postal receipts for February, 1901, compared with February, 1900, at the fifty largest postoffices show for New York an increase of 12.2 per cent and Chicago 20 per cent increase. The biggest increase of 38.7 per cent, is at Dayton, O., and the only decrease at the fifty largest offices is 4.7 per cent at Syracuse, N. Y.

VICTIMS NUMBER NINE.

Disaster in Chicago Laundry Said to be Due to Gross Negligence of the Proprietor.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The coroner's inquest on the remains of the employes of the Doremus laundry, who were killed in yesterday's boiler explosion, has been set for March 19. Expert engineers sent out by insurance companies are almost unanimous in the opinion that the explosion was the direct result of lack of sufficient water in the boiler. Coroner Traeger is of the opinion that the accident can be attributed to gross negligence in not having the boiler inspected, especially after repairs had been made. A. M. Doremus, manager of the destroyed laundry, is in nominal custody of the police and probably will be held until after the coroner's inquest.

VICTIMS NUMBER NINE.

Theodore Van Alten, one of the victims of the explosion, died at the County Hospital early today. This makes the list of dead number nine.

PENNSYLVANIA DISASTER.

PITSBURG, Penn., March 12. Two men were killed and the building wrecked by the explosion of the "Cooker" at the McKeesport brewery, McKeesport, Pa., about 8:45 o'clock this morning. The dead:

Wm. Cinkle, night watchman.

Matthew Marr, brewer.

The cause of the explosion is not known. The building was a large brick structure and was almost completely wrecked. The roof of the residence of Wm. Spencer, adjoining, was blown off, but the occupants who were still in bed were not injured. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

PRESS SERVICE STILL CUT OFF FROM CHICAGO.

The Journal's leased wire over which the Associated Press report comes is still cut off from Chicago and the service today as yesterday has been confined to special mail delivery. It is to be hoped that communication will be re-established tomorrow.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1901.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week telegraphic reports of important national and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and avoid local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

PREMIUM LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

The Weekly Journal and Conklins vest pocket argument settler, leather binding, one year for $1.20.

The Weekly Journal, Farm and Fireside and People's Atlas, the latter a complete atlas up to date of 130 pages and 250 maps and illustrations, one year for $1.40.

The Weekly Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year with "Panorama of our New Possessions," for $1.65.

The Weekly Journal and Woman's Home Companion for one year for $1.60.

The Weekly Journal and Conkeys monthly one year for $1.25.

The Weekly Journal and Farm and Fireside one year for $1.25.

The Weekly Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year and the new People's Illustrated Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 130 pages, for $1.75.

The Weekly Journal, Farm and Fireside and People's Atlas one year for $1.40.

The Weekly Journal and Prof. Gleason's Horse Book, $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.25.

The Weekly Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune one year for $1.75.

The Weekly Journal and Farm and Home one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and Farm and Home and including "Homemade Contrivances," a volume of 650 pages with illustrations, one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean with the Weekly Journal, both one year for $1.30.

Important Notice.

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed to by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event become responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

The Postal Telegraph company state that they have a wire open between Racine and Milwaukee.

A switchman on the C. M. & St. P. railway was bruised between a gate and a box car at Racine Junction this morning. It was thought he was badly hurt, but upon examination his injuries were found to consist of several bruises.

John Liegler, the hatter, will award contracts in a few days for the erection of a handsome two story brick building on Main street, to take the place of the wooden store he now occupies. It will have one of the handsomest and most modern fronts in the city. The building will cost between $3,500 and $4,000.

Dr. L. H. Fales who has been practicing medicine in this city for the past several months left this afternoon on an extended pleasure trip through the state of California. He expects to be gone about six weeks and will probably locate in Chicago in the future. During the doctor's stay in the city he has made many friends who, while regretting to learn of his departure, extend to him their best wishes.

Residents on Herrick's flats, in speaking of the dangers of an ice gorge and flood, state that over a year ago the hull of the old scow Mt. Vernon was ordered removed from the river, but that it still lies on the river bottom above Sixth street bridge. It is a fine obstruction for the ice to catch against. The thing should be blown up and cleared away before the annual spring thaw and break up of the ice.

In answer to a telegraphic inquiry from an American company, Charlemagne Tower, the United States ambassador of Russia, has cabled from the capital, St. Petersburg, that agricultural machinery was not effected by the recent application of the Russian tariff law. According to this statement threshing machines can be exported from this country at the old rate, but as the old tariff was too high it proved practically prohibitory. Congressman Cooper was interceding for the Case company and entertained hopes of having the rate lessened to Russia, whereby the home concern could compete with foreign competitors. As the matter now stands the company is no better off than before.

Kenosha has an opportunity to get a poor house very cheap. Mayor Gorman is in receipts of a letter from Mrs. A. T. Broadbeck, of New York, offering the city the splendid residence of Mrs. Broadbeck, on Prairie avenue, for use as a house of this character. She asks a small remuneration from the city. The house is said to be one of the finest in Kenosha and was recently completed at an expenditure of $12,000. The city will probably accept the proposition.

Thomas Mitten, who recently resigned his position as superintendent of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company, to accept a position as superintendent of the Buffalo, N. Y., Electric railway company lines, was tendered a farewell banquet by the employes of the Milwaukee company last evening. Over 1,000 conductors and motormen were present, including twenty from Racine. Mr. Mitten was presented with several beautiful gifts, among them being a punch bowl, loving cup and an album. Speeches were made and a general good time enjoyed.

During the past winter the Racine fleet has not received many repairs. A trip down the river yesterday revealed that some patching was being done on a few of the boats, but nothing extensive. In conversation with a master he said that owners could not afford to expend any great sum on the ships this year for the reason that last season was not very profitable and the prospects this year not bright. It looks as if the small carriers will have little to do and what they do will have to be taken at low freights. It is evident that the days of the sail vessel are almost past and that only tow barges and ferry boats will do the lake business in a few years hence.

Complaints are heard daily that the electric street cars run along the highways at a terrific rate of speed, endangering the lives of citizens and that many collisions with vehicles are occasioned because of the violation of the law. This may be true and not right, but then there is another class of people who show up on a street corner. They are dead anxious to catch a car. Presently one comes in sight. If it happens to be running slow and stops a few times to take on passengers the impatient person will exclaim in wrath: "Did you ever see such slow cars: an old dray horse would make better time; why don't the motorman get out and push the thing along," etc. Truly the street railway company has a hard time satisfying all classes of patrons.

There are more inquiries for real estate at present than in years before and the season promises to be one of unusual interest in the city. A number of propositions are before the council to sell the city a site for a new Second ward school and it is probable that one of them will be accepted. The combined Refrigerator companies have purchased a tract of land in the south part of the city and will commence erecting suitable factory buildings soon. There is a prospect that the members of Masonic lodges interested in the Masons' Home may purchase the Utley property at the corner of Asylum avenue and Washington avenue. The city will in some way successfully negotiate for the purchase of the 35 acres of land offered by Charles Erskine for park purposes. In addition to these few visible transactions architects report that they are making plans for at least twenty homes, to cost from $2,500 to $4,000 and more are on the stocks as it is called.

Social and Personal.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Silvester, 1044 Wisconsin street, yesterday, a son.

Miss Ruth Williams, of Delavan, Wis., is the guest of Miss Jeannette Williams, College avenue.

Miss Effie Crane, of Delavan, Wis., is the guest of Mrs. William Carpenter, 1226 Park avenue.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John T. Olson, Milwaukee avenue, yesterday afternoon, a bouncing baby boy.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bryan, twin babies, boy and girl. Mr. Bryan is secretary of the Belle City Malleable Iron company, and congratulations are in order.

William Bolton, formerly an instructor in the Racine High school, but at present principal of the largest ward school in Sheboygan, having twenty teachers under him, is in the city for a few days on business.

Western Union

Western Union, March 11,

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brown have returned from a brief wedding trip in the north.

Miss Jennie O'Haire has returned from her visit with Lake Geneva friends.

Messrs Brown and Marble shipped a carload of cattle to Chicago on Sunday night.

Mr. O. E. Krause has been busy shipping baled hay to Milwaukee the past week.

Many farmers are preparing to plant the sugar beet for the Wisconsin Sugar Beet Co.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

A "Simmons Signer" Tells of the Qualifications of John B. Simmons for This Office.

It must be admitted that the people want a man for the dignified and important office of Judge of the Circuit Court, against whom and whose equipment and qualifications no criticism can be successfully made. Such a man man would be an ideal Judge, learned in law and righteous in his his conduct.

The qualities and equipment needed in a Circuit Judge differ greatly from those required in a Probate Judge. The framers of our laws and those of most other States of the Union recognized this when they decided that a Probate Judge need not even be a lawyer. The courts differ radically in many feature,—the most pronounced of which is that the Probate Court is, figuratively speaking, a court of execution, and the Circuit Court one of litigation.

The Judge of Probate in almost all the proceedings before him has his actions mapped out and laid down for him, either by the direction of some one else whose wishes he must carry out, or by the State statute. He is in the nature of an executive officer and the main requirement in an incumbent of that office is that he be an honest man. The way in which he must tread is so clearly defined, either by express direction or by law, that he cannot readily depart therefrom. Not one per cent. of the orders or judgments of all the Probate Judges in this State are ever questioned on appeal. The Probate Court is in its very nature not a court of contention or strife, but one of settlement and acquiescence. That is its province.

The Circuit Court is a court of trial in the true sense of the word,—a court in which one party is pitted against others, seeking at every stage to gain an advantage. The Probate Court is one in which all parties to a proceeding are in a very great majority of cases seeking to accomplish the same and all working to bring it about without friction or feeling. Most proceedings in Probate Court are taken because the laws compel the parties to come there to obtain not redress or satisfaction for damage or injury, but to obtain the seal of the State upon something which in most cases result in their profit and satisfaction.

The circuit court is the court to which a man comes to right a wrong, redress an injury, prevent injustice and crime. Into its cases men bring their passions, prejudices, beliefs and personal feelings. To preside over the Circuit Court requires a man of very different stamp from a successful Probate Judge. In the Circuit Court he has no directions except those he can gather from his knowledge of the law and his experienced gained in its practice. He ought to know as much or more than the attorneys who practice before him. He should be profound in logic, deeply learned in the legal profession, a man of moral strength, and above all, a man suited to weigh and determine distinctions. The requirements of a circuit Judge are varied and perplexing, not to be acquired at birth or by fortunate circumstances, they can come only from long and careful training and the hard knocks of experience.

A man might be a model Probate officer, and his official record might be a glittering halo of propriety and honesty, and still he would be capable of becoming a failure and a farce upon the Circuit bench. The duties are requirements of the two officers are radically different, so much greater and more varied in the one case than the other that satisfactory filling of the one might to a great extent unfit a man for the other, owing to the habit of men to get into a rut and stay there.

The selection of a Circuit Judge for this Circuit is too important a question for the people to approach without care, reason and a calm and dispassionate weighing of the qualifications of the candidates. What the people want and what they have a right to have is the best man, not one who will do, but the one who will best do. They are entitled to the truth, and all the truth. There is no political question at issue in this canvass, the man who is best fitted to be the next circuit judge by experience, learning, natural fitness and acquired ability, by upright and honest living and doing, should be selected.

Conceding to Judge Belden all due credit for his conduct as probate judge, it is apparent to the writer that the knowledge gained in that office is not such as fits a man without experience in active practice, and with a limited legal training, to undertake the greater duties devolving upon a circuit judge.

Fortunately for the people of this circuit, we have heretofore had men upon our circuit bench who were ornaments to any court, as has been shown in the selection of more than one for higher judicial position. And we have also now an aspirant for that office whose qualifications, legal, mental and moral, can be compared with any predecessor in that office without any question that his will suffer in the comparison.

Rarely can a man with the attributes of Mr. John B. Simmons be secured for a position, to obtain which any contention is required; and the writer knows that such contention is most repugnant to him. The present seems to be a time when the public is favored by fortune, as an opportunity to secure a worthy successor to such judges as the Honorable William Penn Lyon, John T. Wentworth, John B. Winslow and Hon. Frank M. Fish, all of whom graduated to the bench after long years of successful practice at the bar, should not be lightly overlooked.

A Simmons Signer.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $936 salary per year, payable weekly; $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Imparts fascination to all womankind; makes the form conform more clearly to the ideal of an artist. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

Neighboring Correspondence

Husher

Husher, March 12, 1901.

The Husher Dramatic Club will give an entertainment at Raymond Center Wednesday evening.

Mr. F. Jansen made a flying trip to Milwaukee Monday.

Mr. Fred. Fletcher, Jr. spent a couple of days in the Cream City.

F. Stanley Powles spent Sunday with his parents at Union Grove.

Among those from here who attended the birthday party of F. E. McCullough were Dr. and Mrs. Schnetz and Jos. Cunningham. They report an enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. August Urban rejoice over the arrival of a bran new baby girl who has come to stay.

One of the pleasantest and most complete surprises was sprung on Mr. Joe Cunningham at his boarding place last Friday evening in spite of the bad weather. About 25 were in attendance, it being Mr. Cunninghams birthday. A beautiful gold fob watch chain and charm was presented to him from his many friends, by Mr. Stanley F. Powles in a very appropriate style, after which the evening was spent in games of various kinds. About 11 o'clock a bountiful repast was served, consisting of sandwiches, salads, pickles, coffee, cakes and ice cream. When at a late hour the guest departed it was with regret that the parting had to be so soon, but all wished Mr. Cunningham many more happy returns of the day.

The ladies of the Congregational church of Franksville will give a social at the home of Archie McCullough next Friday evening. Everbody is cordially invited to be present.

Everybody should attend our next Literary, as we will only have one or two more before the roads break up. All should try to make our program as good as the best.

Waterford

Waterford, March 11, 1901

Mrs. F. Bauchop, nee Emily Moe, of Hingham, Wis., is a guest of her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moe.

Mrs. Willard Lapman, one of our earliest settlers died at her home on High street on the night of the 9th. Age 83 years.

The member of the Masonic Lodge gave an oyster supper at their hall last week. All reported a good time.

M. P. McKinzie and wife entertained Mr. A. Roe of Rochester, also Mr. and Mrs. Beers, of High street on Wednesday.

Mrs. R. Ganyer is visiting her daughter at Lyons this week.

Brainard Newell was called home from New Munster by the sickness of his little son.

Mrs. N. H. Palmer is visiting relatives at Racine.

J. H. Quinn received a car load of farm machinery and buggies one day last week.

Editor Malone and Ed. English have joined hands in mercantile business and will make a good strong team.

Miss Bessie Malone came up from Burlington last week to assist her brother, Ed., in taking an inventory of his stock of dry goods and groceries.

Mr. and Mrs. George Healy of High street, were tendered a surprise party last Friday evening.

S. H. Haugan will soon move his family to Elkhorn. He will hold an auction at his home east of this vilage on the 14th.

Attorney Sanders went to Racine on legal business on Tuesday.

Honey Creek

Honey Creek, March 11, 1901.

Harry Kingston fell on the ice last Saturday and cut quite a gash in his chin. It was necessary to take three stitches in it.

Robert Drummond of Cream City business college spent Saturday and Sunday under the parental roof.

Mrs. Chas. Babcock is on the sick list.

On account of the severe storm there were no services Sunday.

While cutting wood last week Garret Rieby had the misfortune to cut his leg quite badly. Dr. Stanley dressed the wound.

Miss Jeanette Drummond who has been spending a number of weeks in Racine, returned Saturday.

Mrs. George Bayer entertained the Ladies' Aid from the German Settlement last Thursday.

Gillman Coombs delivered two hogs to A. F. Clark one day last week, which brought him $58.

Miss Ella Fraser who has been visiting relatives and friends in Chicago the past two months, returned the latter part of the week. She was accompanied by Miss Keith.

The little friends of Marie Clark gave her a pleasant surprise last Wednesday evening. An enjoyable time was had by all present.

Quite a number from this way attended the Farmers' Institute at Waterford last Thursday and Friday.

Rochester

Rochester, March 12, 1901.

Many are suffering with severe colds.

Mr. Farr, who has been on the sick much of the season, is able to be out again.

The steam engine was at the wood pile in O. J. Merrill's yard last Saturday and did good work.

The Beloit College Quartette gave a concert at the Congregational Church Friday evening which was appreciated by a full house.

Edwin Ela has gone East where he accepted a position.

Jennie Hute who has been on the sick list during the past two weeks, is much better.

Mr. Merrill is reported still seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Patten of Spring Prairie spent Friday in Rochester.

Caldwell

Caldwell, March 5, 1901.

The Epworth League rally that was held here last week, was one of the best ever held in the Milwaukee district. The session opened Friday evening with an address by C. B. Willis of Milwaukee. The program for Saturday included papers by Miss May Shephard of Milwaukee; B. Moyle, Waterford; J. Z. Collier, Union Grove; Mrs. D. C. John, Milwaukee; Mrs. R. L. Wheeler, Milwaukee; E. W. Traekel, Waukesha; A. W. West, Caldwell; T. W. Parkinson, Waukesha; Miss Smith, Milwaukee; Miss Judson, Lake Bluff. And discussions in which all took an active part. The lecture by Rev. Geo. H. Trevor of Grand avenue M. E. church, Milwaukee in the evening was highly appreciated by the large audience.

The Sunday services were conducted by Rev. Trevor. He had an able assistant in Mr. Chambers of Waukesha, who took charge of the music during the day. The rally will no doubt be of great help to those who attended. Rev. C. E. Weed, the pastor, was greatly encouraged by his members rallying to his side during the meetings, and the membership of the society will be increased by the faithful work done.

We understand that plans are being perfected to hold another before long, in the southern part of the district, either at Somers or Bristol. Of these we will hear later in the report of the district officers.

Somers

Somers, Wis., March 12, 1901.

Guy Hughes of Milburn, Ill., made a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bain last week.

Miss Jeannette Powell of Paris closed her winter term of school in District No. 7 on Friday afternoon.

The hay pressers are at work at L. J. Strong's.

The rain that fell on Sunday caused the river to overflow its banks and ice jams were of frequent occurrence.

Now that the spring election is drawing near we are discovering out on the political horizon a few aspirants for town office. That's right, boys, but hand in your names and make yourselves known.

Bullamore Bros. have improved the looks of their street with a good supply of cinders.

The Somers Creamery association held its regular annual meeting on March 5, for the purpose of electing officers and for the transaction of the usual business, declaring a dividend of 10 per cent for the year. The following named officers were elected: President, Enoch Haigh; vice president, Jas. Spence; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Rhodes; directors, Enoch Haigh, W. J. Rhodes, Jas. Spence, August Gitzlaff, Hiram Bowers, August Bohm, and Jacob Schafer.

One of the greatest ice storms that has visited this section of the country for many years occurred early on Sunday morning, and the damage done was much greater than at, first supposed. Long before daylight a rain set in and the temperature of the atmosphere being below the freezing point, everything was covered with ice, as the result. The high wind that prevailed at the time from the northeast created havoc in the orchards where many of the ice-laden trees were blown down or limbs broken off. The greatest damage, however, was sustained by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company, over 600 telegraph poles being blown down between Chicago and Milwaukee. It is said that 80 poles are down between Somers and Western Union Junction. Communication with the outside world was completely cut off Sunday and Monday in consequence of which trains were run not less than ten minutes apart. Two carloads of telegraph poles were sent through from the north early Monday morning. The telephone line west of Somers is also badly damaged.

Somers, March 11, 1901.

Mr. Luther Bullamore of Spring Prairie, Wis., visited at the home of his uncle, Mr. William Bllamode, over Sunday.

Mr. Kaiser and family are moving into Messrs. Hansche and Rasmussen's house.

Mr. Nelson has a "floating-garden." Indeed a curiosity in these parts. He also found water 1½ feet deep in his barn Sunday morning and was obliged to move his horses and cattle to the neighbors.

Mrs. Abresch had an auction sale Monday afternoon.

Willie Davis is visiting with his cousins in Chicago.

Quite a number of our people attended the Farmers' Institute at Western Union Junction on Tuesday and Wednesday.

On account of the unpleasant weather Friday evening the Sunday school board and the official board meetings of the Methodist church are postponed until Friday evening of this week.

Charles Gabel will sell at auction all his personal property, on his farm situated at Ives Grove in the town of Yorkville, Friday, March 28, 1901, sale commencing at 1 o'clock sharp. Consisting of cattle, grain, tools and household furniture. Joe Walker, Auctioneer.

ON THE WITNESS STAND

Evidence That Must Carry Conviction With It.

SWORN STATEMENTS.

Well Known People Testify to the Wonderful Cures Effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

People are learning more and more to know themselves and cure their own ills, this being made possible by the introduction of such remedies as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

The discovery of this remedy and the recognition of its wonderful efficacy marks one of the most important pages in the annals of medical science. First used as a prescription by a physician whose ideas had advanced beyond the age in which he lived, who believed the source of most diseases could be traced directly to the blood and nerves, and who had the courage of his convictions, these pills soon became known for their remarkable cures. So great was the demand that it became necessary to prepare them in such form that they could be secured by any one without the prescription, and taken without a physician's direction. This act dates the beginning of the fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. From among thousands of recent cures the following are taken to prove the assertions that are made for this wonderful remedy.

THE WAY TO HEALTH.

An Iowa Man is Able to Speak from Experience.

From the Tribune, Webster City, Ia.

Physicians are often puzzled by an ailment that does not yield to the usual remedies, patients are caused much suffering and expense while experiments are being tried upon them, when in many cases the seat of the disorder is in the blood. If this vital fluid is impoverished disease is sure to follow. Build up the blood, the diseased part is nourished and strengthened, and health results. This is the simple history of what often appears to be a complicated case. Mr. Ezra Edwards, the well known merchant of Webster City, Iowa, passed through such an experience. He says:

"I have always believed that my trouble was due to the impoverished condition of my blood. About four years ago, my ankles began to swell and caused me great pain. I am quite heavy and as I was on my feet constantly I suffered intensely. Finally the swelling became so bad that I could not walk and for a week I was confined to my chair or bed. Three doctors treated me but did not effect a cure.

"I first heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People through an advertisement in a religious paper. About six months ago I began taking the pills and I felt good results from the first box. I continued taking them as directed for nearly five months. I am now 42 years old and am the picture of health. I am willing to tell the world that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me and I know they will cure others if they are given a thorough trial. The past summer is the first in ten years that I have escaped hay fever and I give Pink Pills the credit for that also.

"Hardly a day passes that I do not tell some one of the benefits I have received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, for I think that any man or woman suffering from any disorder of the blood or nerves should give them a thorough trial. It is better to spend five dollars for Pink Pills than to spend $300 on doctors' bills."

Signed, EZRA EDWARDS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1900.

Willis G. Bonner, Notary Public.

SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

Frequently One of the Unpleasant After-Effects of the Grip.

From the Bulletin, Providence, R. I.

It has been noticed that shortness of breath is frequently one of the unpleasant symptoms which attend the after-effects of the grip and as this indicates an alarming poverty of the blood, prompt treatment cannot be too strongly urged when it becomes apparent.

The case of Mrs. William Adams, of 18 Putnam street, Providence, R. I., is a recent example of a method of treatment that has proved most highly efficacious in cases of this nature. Mrs. Adams, when interviewed concerning her experience, said:

"In 1896 I was taken with the grip and was confined to my bed eight long weeks. When the disease had run its course it left me so prostrated that I could not help myself in the least. I was troubled greatly with shortness of breath which would be brought on by the slightest exercise or by dampness in the air. I had no appetite and was unable to keep anything but the lightest food on my stomach.

"I did not seem to be getting any better and so changed my doctor but still received no benefit from the treatment. I tried in vain many kinds of medicine that I saw advertised. Meanwhile my condition became almost unbearable. One day I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and made up my mind to give them a trial. I can honestly say that I noticed an improvement from the first and had taken but two or three boxes when my appetite returned and I felt very much stronger. As I had almost despaired of ever getting well I was much encouraged and continued taking the pills. In a few days the shortness of breath became less frequent and I was soon as well as ever.

"I cannot tell how thankful I am that I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I earnestly recommend them to anyone suffering from the after-effects of the grip."

MRS. WILLIAM ADAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

William A. Phillips, Notary Public.

BROKEN DOWN.

How a St. Paul Woman Suffered From Rheumatism.

From the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Wis.

Anyone who has suffered from either rheumatism or indigestion can appreciate the condition of a frail woman whose body was racked by the agonies caused by a complication of these diseases. Such was the experience of Mrs. J. T. Sloggy, of 107 East Jassamine street, St. Paul, Minn. Happily she found relief by taking the advice of a friend and now, moved by gratitude for her delivery, she tells others how she was cured. To a reporter she said:

"During the winter of 1898 I suffered very much with rheumatism, being confined to my bed some of the time, was under a physician's care and was unable to do any work. I was also troubled with indigestion. When spring came I was thin and nervous, had a poor appetite and was broken down in health generally. That summer I made a visit to Wisconsin and while there met an old friend, Mrs. Ira Wilbur, of Big Springs. She said she had been a great sufferer from indigestion and had been completely cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I knew her word could be relied on so I got a box of the pills and commenced taking them. I felt benefited in a few days but continued to take them for about five months.

"That winter I had no return of the rheumatism, my appetite improved and I gained in flesh and strength. My cure was permanent and I have not taken any of the pills since.

"I have told others how the pills helped me and I sincerely hope that others suffering in the same way may be induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Signed. Mrs. J. T. SLOGGY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of December, 1900.

G. E. Sampson, Notary Public.

(Seal.)

PAIN IS BANISHED.

The Sworn Statement of a Detroit Woman.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Miss Annie Patterson, of 12 Grant Court, Detroit, Mich., is a bright, intelligent woman who tells an interesting story of a time when she stared death in the face, when doctors could offer but little hope, a time which she now shudders to recall. Her story follows as told in her own words, the facts being sworn to before a notary public in order to convince those who might regard the interview as overdrawn. Miss Patterson says:

"About four years ago I became afflicted with heart trouble and general debility. Occasionally I felt a pain in my back and then it would seem to thrill through every nerve of my body. My strength gradually diminished until I was unable to do any work, however light. The doctors I consulted gave me only slight, temporary relief and I had about despaired of ever regaining my former health when I happened to read some of the statements of people who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I began taking the pills and I am happy to state, in a short time I noticed a less frequent return of the pain and my general health seemed better. My appetite returned, the trouble in the region of my heart left me and I am again able to do a good day's work.

"I have great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I shudder when I think what my condition might now be had I not used them. I am pleased to recommend the pills, hoping that this statement may be the means of bringing benefit to others who are suffering as I did."

Signed. ANNIE PATTERSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of December, 1900.

Jeanette Settlemeyer, Notary Public.

(Seal.)

What the Pink Pills Are.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine, but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. Acting directly on the blood and nerves these pills have proved a boon to women, invigorating the body and regulating the functions of the exhausted patient.

As a spring medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found invaluable, cleansing the blood, supplying its life-giving properties, and rejuvenating the nervous system. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipts of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

END OF WAR IN S. AFRICA VERY NEAR

Generals Botha and Kitchener Hold Conference This Morning.

SEVEN DAYS ARMISTICE GRANTED FOR CONFERENCE

Terms of Surrender Will Include Capitulation or Entire Suppression of General Dewet and Thus Bring Hostilities to a Close.

LONDON, March 8.—Special dispatches from Pretoria dated today (Friday) says General Kitchener and General Botha had a lengthy conference on Gun Hill this morning. General Botha was alone and General Kitchener was accompanied by his secretary.

LORENZO MARQUES, March 8.—General Kitchener has granted General Botha a seven days' armistice to enable him to confer with the other generals.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, March 5, evidently held up by the censor, has just reached here. It says General Kitchener met General Botha and other Boer leaders at Middleburg on February 27, when the question of the possibility of the termination of hostilities was discussed.

Another dispatch from Pretoria, dated Wednesday, March 6, says the meeting between General Kitchener and General Botha has awakened deep interest, and that there are favorable expectations as to the probable outcome.

According to the Sun, the surrender of General Botha would have been an accomplished fact before now, had General Kitchener been in a position to conclude the terms of surrender. When the surrender occurred, the Sun adds, it will include the surrender or entire suppression of General Dewet and will involve the termination of the war.

HAILED WITH REJOICING.

LONDON, March 8.—Official circles here regard the announcement of the armistice in South Africa with the greatest satisfaction. They point out that it must have been granted on the solicitation of the Boers and take the view that General Kitchener would never have consented to it unless he felt practically sure it would result in an important advance towards the termination of all hostilities.

BOER ATTACK A FAILURE.

Garrison at Lichtenburg Safe But Suffer Many Casualties.

Boer General Cellarse Slain — Kitchener Reports 1,000 of Enemy Killed Since Eastern Operations Commenced.

LONDON, March 8.—Lord Kitchener, reporting under date of March 7, says:

"The Boers failed in their determined attack upon Lichtenburg. Our losses, besides the two officers previously reported, were fourteen men killed and twenty wounded. The Boer general Cellierse was killed.

"Dewet's position is variously reported, as his men are scattering through the Orange colony. Our troops marching north reached Petrusburg today.

"French reports further captures of a fourteen-pounder Creusot, with carriage and limber complete, and one Hotchkiss, making a total of seven guns. The total number of Boers known to have been placed hors du combat since the eastern operations began is 979."

Adding to his last report, Lord Kitchener states that 109 rifles, 24,970 rounds of ammunition, 183 horses, 1,240 trek oxen, 3,929 cattle, 13,580 sheep, 100 wagons and carts and large quantities of forage have been captured without casualties in Cape Colony.

He further reports:

"Parsons found a small commando north of Aberdeen and attacked them. Kritzinger's commando yesterday entered Pearston but Gorringe turned them out and Defisle headed them off on the road to Somerset east."

Today's additions makes General French's total captures in the present operations as follows:

Guns, 76; rifles, 748; rounds of ammunition, 204,970; horses, 4,071; trek oxen, 5,520; cattle, 28, 220; sheep, 178,780 and wagons and carts, 1,457.

LENROOT FRANCHISE BILL PASSES ASSEMBLY

Measure Providing Submission of Public Grants to Voters on Petition of 10 Per Cent.

MADISON, Wis., March 8.—(Special to the Journal.)—The assembly this morning passed the Lenroot franchise bill providing that any franchise on petition of ten per cent of the voters within sixty days after passage by the council, must be submitted to a vote of the people.

The Hall memorial to congress urging the passage of the Cullom bill was also passed.

The bill providing for a fire and police pension system in cities of the third class was ordered to third reading in the assembly.

Journal for book-binding.

120,000 TROOPS ABROAD.

British Army Estimates For 1901-02 Presented to House of Commons.

Members Censured For Scanty Support Accorded Military Measures—Told of Army's Needs.

LONDON, March 8.—In the house of commons today Mr. Broderick, secretary for war, prefaced his introduction of the army estimates for 1901-02 by saying that the war in South Africa had brought to light many faults, even in those portions of the army system, which were believed to be best. He complained of the scanty and reluctant support that the government's proposals for strengthening the military arm had received in the house of commons.

Mr. Broderick then proceeded to divulge the war office proposals, which contemplate the ability to send abroad three army corps with a division of cavalry, in all, 120,000 men, and at the same time to have a sufficient force for home defenses.

The war office proposals further contemplate that the country be divided into six districts, each district representing an army corps, and each corps commanded in time of war.

The artillery was obviously insufficient and the field artillery must be supplemented by heavier guns. The army must be provided with a much larger body of mounted men and transport, and the musketry drill needed improving.

Mr. Broderick said that the estimates for the year, apart from the war estimates, amounted to £29,685,000.

The government had already taken an account of the war, the full sum it expected to have to ask for.

They were determined to carry the war to a conclusion, and had not stinted the generals in anything.

ARRAIGNED AGAINST SPOONER AMENDMENT.

American Business Men in Manila Say Prevention of Timber Cutting on Public Lands is Wrong.

MANILA, March 8.—Disappointment among American business men here with the limitations of the Spooner amendment to the army bill is increasing as its provisions become better known. It is considered to be especially unfortunate in apparently prohibiting the issuing of licenses for the cutting of timber upon public lands. If this interpretation proves correct, it will be a bonanza for the few owners of private timber lands in these islands and the beginning of building activity in all towns will be considerably retarded.

An inquiry has been cabled to Washington, asking whether this prohibition on timber cutting is to be construed as included in the amendment. The forestry department of the Philippines hitherto has issued licenses for cutting of timber upon lands for one year.

The question of the sales and appropriations of land and mining rights, although importantly affecting the growth of business and the settlement of Americans in the Philippines, can wait until the regular session of congress, but lumber is in such great demand today for building purposes that it would be considered most unfortunate should the control of its production be vested in those few men who now own timberland.

There is some talk here of sending a petition to Washington for an extra session of congress, but the fear is general, however, among a certain element, that this action might result in any material good.

Regret is expressed here at the fact that congress does not entrust the timber, mining and land questions to the discretion of the representatives of the administration here.

ENDORSE J. B. SIMMONS.

Walworth County Bar Pass Resolutions Favoring His Candidacy.

At a meeting of the Walworth County Bar held at Elkhorn March 5 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, at the coming election the voters of the First Judicial Circuit will elect a successor to the Hon. Frank M. Fish as judge of the circuit court; and

Whereas, the important duties of this office, involving the greatest property rights and most sacred of personal obligations, require in their proper execution, learning in the law, experience in its practice, honesty, discretion and good judgment; and

Whereas, we know that John B. Simmons possesses such qualifications, and in so marked a degree as to make him in every respect an ideal judge, be it

Resolved, that the bar of Walworth county hereby heartily endorse the candidacy of Mr. John B. Simmons, formerly of Lake Geneva, and now of Racine, and we hereby tender him every assurance of our most loyal support. Be it further

Resolved, that in these resolutions it be stated that the candidacy of all aspirants has been fully considered by this body, and that by reason of the training of Mr. Simmons in the law, his well recognized ability, his 27 years of practice in the different courts, we endorse him as a man unusually qualified for the position; and be it further

Resolved, that we respectfully urge the electors of this circuit to make Mr. John B. Simmons their choice and elect him circuit judge.

D. B. Barnes, E. L. Von Saessmilch, C. P. Sumner, H. A. Burdick, W. C. Norton, H. W. Weed, Arthur M. Kaye, Louis G. Brown, Chas. S. French, E. H. Sprague, Frank J. Tyrrell, Jay W. Page, Jay F. Lyon, Fred Kull, Arthur Clohisy, A. Bishop, H. O. Seymour, Edwin P. Cass, Geo. W. Steele, H. O. Hamilton, Jas. G. Kestel, Chas. L. Wolf, O. S. Sherman, Jos. F. Lyon.

For today's news read today's Journal.

MONTANA DEADLOCK IS BROKEN

Paris Gibson, Democrat, Elected United States Senator.

FUSIONIST CANDIDATE WITHDRAWS IN HIS FAVOR

Victory Comes on 22nd Ballot of the Day at Half Past Three This Morning—New Senator, a Man of High Character and Strong Partisan.

HELENA, Mont., March 8.—At half-past three this morning, although the legislature clock testified that it was not yet midnight, Hon. Paris Gibson (Dem.) of Great Falls, was elected United States senator for the term expiring March 4, 1905.

For almost the entire term of the life of the legislature that body had been voting daily for a senator, but with no result. Thursday at noon the joint assembly met as usual and took one ballot, adjourning until 7 p. m. for further balloting.

After taking a few votes without an indication of result, the joint assembly took a recess until 11 o'clock, at which time began the session ending with the election of Mr. Gibson.

In all twenty-two ballots were taken during the day. At the conclusion of the twenty-first ballot, H. L. Frank, who was the leading Fusion candidate, announced his withdrawal from the contest in favor of Mr. Gibson, who had not, up to this time, had more than a nominal following. Mr. Gibson's high character and unblemished reputation commended him to Fusion members and there was a stampede to him on the next ballot, he receiving the required number of votes, seven of which were furnished by the wing of the Democratic party known as the Daly faction.

NEW SENATOR'S HISTORY.

Mr. Gibson was born in New Hampshire July 1, 1830, and was educated at Bowdoin college, graduating in the class of 1851. He located at Minneapolis in 1858, building the first flouring mill in the city. He also operated the North Star Woolen mills of that city. He came to Montan in 1879, locating at Fort Benton in the stock business. In 1882 he became interested in the possibilities of the water power that could be developed by the falls of the Missouri river at the site of the present city of Great Falls, of which he is called the father. He laid his plans and hopes before James J. Hill, who joined him in the enterprise and the result was the growth of a city of 12,000 on the prairies by the side of the vast water power.

Mr. Gibson was a member of the state constitutional convention and of the senate of the first state legislature. He has always been a strong Democrat.

HOT TIME AT DOVER, DEL.

On Closing Day of State Legislature, Addicks Forces Lose Seven Votes --Sixth Year of Deadlock.

DOVER, Del., March 8.—The last day of the present session of the legislature brought a large crowd to Dover. Promptly at 12 o'clock the senate entered the house chamber where the joint session of the two houses was held. There was intense excitement when the presiding officer called for the ballot of United States senator. The vote for the full term resulted: Kenny, (Dem.) 23; Addicks, (Union Rep.) 16; Dupont, (Regular Rep.) 7; Higgins, (regular Rep.) 6; necessary to a choice, 27.

The legislature is to adjourn sine die at 2 p. m. today.

The ballot for the short term resulted: Saulsnury, 23; Addicks, 22; Richards, (regular Rep.) 7.

The two houses at 12:22 o'clock separated by a vote of 30 to 22 and the senatorial ballot was at an end with a double deadlock as the result.

SCENE OF CONFUSION.

The motion to separate was a complete surprise to the Union Republicans. "Vote it down," "Vote it down," was shouted from their section of the chamber. Amid the greatest confusion the roll was called and as the Democrats and regular Republicans voted together, the motion was carried. When President Ellison's gavel fell, and the announcement was made that the joint session was ended, there was a roar of excitement and wild cheers from the Democrats and regulars followed.

The crowds rushed about in almost frenzied manner, shouting out the names of the seven Republicans who refused to vote for Addicks, Senators Knox and Ellison, and Representatives Clark, Chandler, Flynn, Hodgson and Pilling. The other side cheered for Addicks.

Representatives Shalleross and Healy, Democrats, locked arms and led the Democratic side of the house around the room, singing, "Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here."

A crowd of Addicks' sympathizers swarmed around Representative Chandler, one of the Regular Republican leaders, who was cheering vigorously. "Shoot him; stick a knife in him," they shouted and Colonel Morrow, Major Mitchell and several detectives crowded around Chandler, who kept on cheering. A Union Republican senator approached Chandler and jumped on a chair, yelling "Three groans for the Republican traitors." Friends urged the man to desist.

As President Ellison walked out, he was hissed by the Addicks men who cried "Old Maid," an "Traitor," but he was cheered to the echo from the other side of the house.

Speaker McCommons, in about half an hour had restored order and quietly adjourned the house.

Governor Hunn declared this afternoon that he will not appoint a United States senator.

DEADLOCKED FOR SIX YEARS.

Forty-five ballots have been taken in joint session since the balloting began on January 16.

Delaware has not had a full representation in the United States senate since the expiration of former Senator Anthony Higgin's term in 1895.

Higgins was a candidate for re-election, but was opposed by J. Edward Addicks, who had recently moved to Delaware from Philadelphia. Mr. Addicks deadlocked the legislature and made the threat that the senator would be "Addicks or nobody." The deadlock has existed ever since and the factional fight has been perhaps the bitterest in the history of American politics.

DEADLOCKS MENACE TO REPUBLICAN INTERESTS.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The World says: Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee; Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, vice-chairman of the committee; Perry Heath, chief of the Republican press bureau, and R. B. Schneider, chairman of the Republican state committee, of Nebraska, were in conference nearly all yesterday afternoon and evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. They came here to consult about the deadlocks over the election of United States senators in Nebraska, Delaware and Montana. Late last evening Senator Hanna said:

"The object of the conference is to prevent the legislatures of Nebraska, Delaware and Montana adjourning without electing senators. Unless the deadlocks are broken, our party will suffer, and it is our desire to have the three states represented in the senate by Republicans duly elected by the legislature."

"What is the result of the conference?"

"We have every reason to think that the deadlocks in two, if not all, three states will be broken."

Senator Hanna expects to return to Washington today. Mr. Payne sails for Europe tomorrow.

OBITUARY.

McMynn.

Mrs. J. G. McMynn, formerly of Racine, now of Madison, has received a telegram announcing the death yesterday of the wife of her elder son, John C. McMynn of Chicago. The end came in Philadelphia where Mrs. McMynn had been for medical attention since June. Her husband was with her, and during all of her long illness had made frequent journeys to the east from his home in Chicago. Mrs. McMynn's maiden name was Clara Kellogg and she was the only daughter of Charles Kellogg, a retired bridge contractor well known throughout New York and Pennsylvania. She had been married nearly seven years, and had often visited in Madison, the last time a year ago last Christmas. Her husband and also her parents survive. The burial will be at the old Pennsylvania home.

Corbitt.

Ernst Paul, infant son of Rev. and Mrs. Charles Alexander Corbitt, died yesterday morning at their home in Onalaska, Wis. The remains will be brought to this city tonight and the funeral will take place at 10:30 tomorrow morning from Holy Innocents church.

Kelly.

Mrs. Walter J. Kelly died this afternoon, after a lingering illness, at her home, 915 Washington avenue. Particulars will be furnished later.

MATRIMONIAL.

Price—Davies.

At eight o'clock in the evening of March 17 a happy wedding will occur at the home of Mr. Thomas Price, in Paris, Kenosha county. His eldest daughter, Nellie, is to wed Thomas Davies of Bristol. The happy pair are well known and highly esteemed. Rev. Wilson, pastor of the Methodist churches of Union Grove and Paris Corners, will officiate. The young people will make a home for the present on the old Thorp farm in Bristol, which Mr. Davies has rented.

Ruef—Erny.

Mr. Albert Erny and Miss Rosa Ruef were married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Ambrose Erny, in the town of Caledonia, by the Rev. L. T. Emmert of this city. Miss Minnie Widewitz acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Henry Hilker acted as the groom's best man. After the ceremony a rich wedding supper was served to friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Erny will reside in this city.

IOWA CANDIDATES THICK.

DES MOINES, March 8.—Former State Treasurer John Herriott, of Stuart, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor, subject to the will of the state convention. This makes the fifth formal announcement since the campaign comenced.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Shulze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

THREE FAIR AMERICAN LADIES

Who Use Peruna.



MISS J. WILSON GAIRE.

Miss Janet Wilson Gaire, President the Ono Musical Club, Kansas City, Mo., also Treasurer The Dream Lode Mining Co., No. 224, New York Life Insurance Co. building, Kansas City, Mo., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"For the past few years I have tried several kinds of medicines when I was feeling badly, but I am free to admit that I never found anything to equal Peruna.

"Last fall I contracted a severe cold which seemed to settle in my joints and made me very uncomfortable for a couple of weeks, until I tried Peruna. Before a week was passed the soreness was gone and before I had used two bottles I was completely restored."

Yours very truly,
J. Wilson Gaire.

MISS IDA HARNED.

Conspicuous among women who have attained success in the business world is Miss Ida Harned, a clever insurance writer.

A recent letter from Miss Harned to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., reads as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL.,
607 CHAMPLAIN BUILDING.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"As a tonic I find your Peruna an excellent medicine to build up and restore the nervous system. My work is out doors and traveling to a great extent, and during inclement weather I especially value it as a preventative against colds, and as a catarrhal treatment it is unexcelled. It is with much pleasure I give Peruna my hearty endorsement."

Yours truly, Ida Harned.

MISS BARBARA ALBERTY.

Barbara Alberty, corner Seventh and Walnut streets, Appleton, Wis., writes as follows in regard to Peruna:

"For years I have suffered with backache and severe pains in the side. I doctored so much that I became discouraged.

"A school friend told me how very much Peruna had benefited her and I sent out for a bottle, which did more to relieve me than all the other medicine I had ever taken.

"I used it faithfully for two weeks and it completely cured me. I have not had any pains since, anywhere, but feel like a new woman. I am truly thankful for what Peruna has done for me." Yours very truly,
Barbara Alberty.

Everywhere the people, especially the women, are praising Peruna as a remedy for all forms of catarrhal difficulties. Send for free catarrh book. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

CAPTAIN EASSON TO LEAVE

He Will Soon Remove to and Make Sturgeon Bay, Wis., His Future Home.

Captain James Easson, one of Racine's oldest and best known citizens, is about to leave the city and locate at Sturgeon Bay, Wis. The captain will leave for that place tomorrow, accompanied by Arthur McKercher, of Burlington. It is the object of Captain Easson to purchase a small excursion boat, or at any rate lese one and operate the same on the bay, running to the many summer resorts that dot the shores of the northern city. Captain Easson has about sold his north side property to Mr. J. Nahoda and in a very short time will move his family to the bay. Captain Easson is a Scotchman and was born in Scotland in 1832. In 1843 he came to Racine and has lived here since that time. At that time he was a lad of 14 years of age and attended the Fourth ward school. At the age of 15 he shipped on board the schooner Mary Ann Leonard and that was the beginning of his life as a sailor. He was on the Whirlwind, Lydia Ann. In 1854 he sailed the revenue cutter Erie and afterward he captained the schooner Traveler, Liberty, old Norway, Isaac Taylor, Lydia Case, F. M. Knapp and the old brig A. P. Nichols and in this boat he made the fastest time ever made by a sail vessel between Chicago and Buffalo, three days and fourteen hours. After retiring from the lakes the captain became city marshal and held the place for years. And thus after living here for half a century he will leave and become a resident of another city. Everybody will wish him success in his new home.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking Scott's Emulsion.

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample. Its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

BUTTERFIELD TO BE NAMED.

Both Wisconsin Senators Recommend His Reappointment For U. S. Attorneyship in Milwaukee District.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Atty. H. K. Butterfield of Hartford will be the next United States attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin. Senator Quarles, who has control of the matter, today made an announcement to this effect, and the recommendation for the appointment of Mr. Butterfield will be filed with the endorsements of Senators Spooner and Quarles within a short time. The term of Attorney Phillips of Oshkosh, now holding the position, does not expire until the latter part of April, but there has been so much controversy over the question and so many aspirants for the place that it is evident Senator Quarles determined to settle the matter early.

No reason is assigned for the change in this federal position beyond the fact that the records show that no incumbent of the district attorney's office in the eastern Wisconsin district has been reappointed and the pressure was so strong for a change. The impression has long prevailed among Wisconsin people here that there would be a change in this office, and the reason generally accepted as the basis of the new deal was the claim that the Oshkosh district already has a number of good federal places, while the Fifth district has not been well provided for.

$100.

Dr. H. Detchon's Anti Diurtic

May be worth to you more than $100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1. Sold by Schultze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

1,100,000 DIE OF FAMINE.

CALCUTTA, March 8.—According to the census returns just issued, the population of the central provinces of India has decreased 1,100,000, due to famine.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

It is the best of all.



Some "Soon-to-be Mothers" GRIN AND BEAR IT

and others have months of pence and comfort passing through the weary time before confinement.

The latter attain this ease by using externally the unique liniment, **"Mother's Friend"**

Its beneficent influence makes child bearing a pleasure, as it relieves all nervousness, headache, pains and nausea.

"A customer, whose wife used 'Mother's Friend,' says that if she had to go through the ordeal again, and her four hordes were to be obtained and the cost was, $500 per bottle, he would have them. GEO. LAYTON, Druggist, Dayton, O."

Sent by express paid on receipt of price, **$1 per bottle.** Book for expectant mothers, entitled "Motherhood," mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Mother's Friend is sold by all Druggists.

"Will it be ever end?"

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THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

HIS SECOND TERM.

With the second term of William McKinley there will have been twenty-nine presidents of the United States, rather twenty-nine presidential terms, and of this number seven besides President McKinley have been their own successors. he making the eight so honored with a re-election. Those succeeding him in this honor were the immortal Washington, then Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant. While Grover Cleveland has been president twice, there was a term intervening and so does not come under this head.

It is not an unwritten law that every president should have a second term by any means, as previous history demonstrates, and where second terms have been betowed, it has been for the just reason that such has been merited. The unwritten law has been against third terms and this law brought about the the defeat of General Grant despite the heroic efforts of what was then called Stalwart branch of the Republican party when 306 men known as the old guard voted for him from the first ballot to the very last one.

While General Grant won his distinguished success in the field and not in civil life, the successes of President McKinley have been the administration of the affairs of government, in the conduct of a masterly course of broad and intelligent statesmanship during a great war, and during the disagreeable afterpart; in every phase of complicated dificulties with foreign governments; in the management of a large party majorits displaying the most signal control of diplomatic facilities and conduct of men, and at all times commanding great respect and admiration from friends and opposers alike.

His defeat for congress in Ohio in 1890 really marks the first advancing steps of his future career. There he displayed those qualities that later on compelled the sincerest respect of his opposition. Amid the storms of Ohio politics, the intriguers, the managers, in a brief time bowed to the superior genius of William McKinley and his election as governor came along two years later and swept him in triumphantly to the head of the state government. His election followed in due time and a tremendous majority gave the first unmistakeable hints of what was then being born in the way of politics.

His superior qualities of mind and heart, those innate superiorities that give some men command over their followers was with him to the largest degree, and in 1896 he won the presidental nomination over all competitors, some among the brightest men then in the party. His election of course followed by an equally commanding majority.

Then followed gradually the train of events that led up to the war with Spain. Meanwhile his administration had given the country some admirable legislation, the benificent protective tariff law, and the financial law, which gave the necessary solidity to the finances, while the other gave to trade and commence, that solvency so vital to a prosperous condition. Everyone who has in any wise followed the history of events is cognizant of the masterly control wielded by the president. With all his power endeavoring to avoid the horrors of war, yet not a jot surrendering any point due his country, the war came and the results are known to all. Through no act of his, rather through every honest course that could be followed to avert war, the country gained through the the war possessions abroad, and in their conduct and administration has the President displayed a most patient and praiseworthy conduct. Assailed by outragious cries of imperialism, of high ambitions, his countrymen have been convinced his only ambition has been to do that which was always everlastingly right.

The history of the last few weeks, rather months is patent. Reelected president by a much larger majority of the popular vote than his first term, and by a much larger majority of electoral votes, showed most plainly, most demonstratively the country had every confidence in him. His course had met with the approval of the people and all efforts of his detractors met with dismal failure.

The later history of the Philippine and Cuba matters have in no wise altered the opinion of the people. While as regards Cuba there are those who would accuse, yet as he truly says, the peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantee of permanence," and "that our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; perfect entity, not hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of a failure."

As the representative of the ideas of the American people William McKinley in the highest degree reflects their wishes, their sentiments and possesses their profound confidence.

The unexampled prosperity ushered in with the first inauguration of the Republican protective tariff, cemented quickly by the passage of a financial law, started in train momentous events, and our land has prospered as it never has before. We are now in the first ranks of the Nations in exporting, in food products, and in manufacturing. We are producers and we are consumers, and our people buy liberally abroad of things not produced here, for the reason their prosperity enables them to do so.

There is every cause to believe the same prosperity will prevail with the people during the second term of William McKinley. His guidance, his firm, yet masterly hand, will influence for the very best orderly course of legislation.

COMPLIMENTING THE PRESIDENT.

The Times-Herald of Chicago, which of late has poured forth columns of hot editorials and correspondence breathing forth fire and blood against the Cuban policy of President McKinley, has stopped long enough to take in the inauguration and editorially say the following very handsome things of the president. This is its opinion of our statesmanship president, whose policy it differs with:

"There was no need of the enthusiasm in Washington, which no rain could dampen, to prove the remarkable hold President McKinley retains on the popular heart. No matter Americans may differ in their views respecting some of his policies, he possesses a personal attraction for the average citizen that has not been approached in the White House since the days of Abraham Lincoln. Dignity and cordiality are so commingled in his person and address that all who approach him flatter themselves that the dignity yields to the cordiality as a special recognition of something individually worth while in them.

This is the subtlest kind of flattery, and the same effect is produced on his audiences when he speaks and to a large extent through his official utterances. These possess a peculiar sincerity of expression that has a great fascination for the mass of his countrymen. To them he embodies the best type of American citizenship, approachable, frank, plain-spoken and yet never forgetful of the respect that is due the first citizen in a republic of 77,000,000 souls.

"The enthusiasm that attended his second inauguration was merely a local demonstration of a popularity as wide as the republic and as general as the respect which the American people feel for their chief magistrate."

The above is certainly complimentary, and the Times-Herald may feel that it has risen above the plane of editorial differences, and can do the fullest justice to one of the foremost men on the American continent today.

THE SENATE RULES.

Perhaps it might be well to leave alone the senate rules and not seek a change by which it will be in the power at any time of the presiding officer to shut off debate. To this rule of indefinite debate the country is too much indebted to now endorse the course in making the change, through which perhaps, a temporary purpose may be gained, and in gaining this purpose, there is grave danger of forcing measures through, the people by no means approve of.

The house atmosphere is altogether different. There the very opposite prevails and in the ranks of the dominant party is a prevailing feeling the thing has been carried too far. Legislation in the American Republic never wants to be smothered, nor should it lie in the power of a few dominant minds, to stifle the orderly course of the legitimate opposition of a minority.

Comment is made on the defeat of the last river and harbor measure. It is now no secret Senator Carter performed most meritorious service and that the thing was understood, saving the necessity of a presidential veto. The bill reeked with jobbery and corruption, political corruption so to speak, and for one dollar for legitimate purposes there were five for illegitimate. There is said to be no doubt but for Senator Carter, himself a strong Republican, the president would have vetoed this bill. The Republican party is indeed to be congratulated upon possessing, such a determined and aggressive partisan, whose highest duty lies in defeating a measure that fairly reveled with proposed expenditures, to such an extent, that it was by common consent known as the pork bill. It is fortunate too, that the country possessed an executive that recognized the demerits of a bill that would not only have cost unnecessary millions, but inflicted the stain of dishonor upon his party.

Let the United States senate continue just as it is.

ALTRUISM FAILED.

Another socialistic colony has collapsed and perished from off the earth. The Altruistic association which had established operation at the Conrow farm, near Moorestown, N. J., failed because human nature is not yet ready for the display on this earth of heavenly qualities. When this Altruistic association was started, a grand flourish of trumpets accompanied it, one being blown by Golden Rule Jones of Toledo, whi is stated to be one of the promoters.

Many were attracted naturally by the glowing promises that there was one place where misery, where selfish gain, and where earthly ambition was laid aside. Here were to be long processions of charming days, days made happy by the disappearance of those earthly sordid elements, for of course it was understood, it was the good of all, human purpose was merged into the common purpose of a multitude. All monopolies non-existed in this sphere of Altruism; competition, that factor of our lives that compels us to everlastingly keep up the hustle was as nothing. In fact happiness was to reign and so perhaps it did long as the picture was undimmed by earthly ambitions and earthly exhibition, and the ruin that came is thus described in an exchange: "Unfortunately for the permanence of the association there was a large industrial establishment near by, run by parties who had no other object in view than to make money for themselves and who were willing to pay excellent wages. The temptation was too strong for the Altruists. One after another they laid down the shovel and the hoe and abandoned uncongenial tilling of the soil for the more profitable industry of the neighboring factory and the association soon collapsed.

After human nature has been revolutionized and made over the Ego may be subordinated to the Alter, but that time has not yet come. The first impulse of the altruists is to look after himself. That is human nature, and you cannot 'expel nature with a fork' even."

NO CENTRAL BANK.

The proposed great colossal central bank, having branches everywhere, is encouraged by the director of the mint and other public men. The sense, however, of many bankers is opposed to such an institution as being not necessary and inimical to the welfare of the community. Other bankers nearer the scene of operations favor the project.

But the experience of this country in colossal banking institutions with branches has not been of that nature that would lend any inducement to try the same thing over in this day of gigantic operations. Slowly throughout the land individual operators and business men and manufactories are finding it harder and harded to make headway against the gross outrages inflicted upon them in the way of favoritism, shown in freight rebates and in other manner which encourages formidable combinations and clearly works against concerns preferring to do business by themselves. Congress has not as yet done anything whatever to compel the transportation companies to deal fair with the people and to compel the other corporations to refrain from choking the business community by the neck, but with the next congress much better things are hoped for with the large Republican majority.

A huge central banking corporation would be but another coil around the necks of the people. It would greatly tend to curtail the legitimate operation of our local banks and would inevitably soon place our local banking concerns in a helpless condition in different ways. If congress grants any such charter it will be against the wishes of the people and directly against their interests.

NO USE NOW.

Shippers are now saying it is all useless making the rounds of the various freight offices of the leading railway lines with the hopes of getting concessions, and the explanation is made, it is in consequence of the division of the railway in groups and conducted under the community of interest plan. It is stated that the increase of freights made upon those industries thus hit will net to roads $50,000,000 additional in earnings. Then again, this more modern method of doing business resulting, as it has, in the disappearance of commissions, nets more millions to the roads. Of course this community of interest business is reducing rivalry and in consequence all competition and it is therefore no surprise that shippers can walk from one railway office to another and not receive encouragement from any one of them, for since the shipper has to ship, the community of interest plan makes it absolutely indifferent by what road he ships by.

But the big shippers, the giants who control trade and commerce, who control the avenues by which mankind is now compelled to pay toll and subservient legislators got up anti-trust laws, knowing they are so intended as to defeat their object and really injure honest men, these, all as usual get their little rake off and the honest American citizen wonders at it all.

AIMING CROOKED.

It is suspected some of these legislators introducing anti-trust bills are posing for public exhibition. Intelligent citizens very well understand precisely where all this trouble is, and that to root out the serious objections, would be no great difficulty. But these anti-trust bills are always accompanied with provisions that in themselves are objectionable, in that they deny business reasonable freedom. The trust itself—the trust that conspires, that interferes in the orderly course of trade, that secure in possession of favoring freight rates, grossly outrages every sense of fairness—these matters are omitted mostly. No modern trust, as the term is well understood, will be harmed by any of the anti-trust bills.

Make stringent laws that secure to every citizen precisely the same chances in freight rates and passenger rates; laws that will secure to every one the right to purchase in the market at the same prices as do others, laws that will prevent any stipulations by which any firm or corporation can prevent the customer from purchasing where he pleases, and the people will take care of themselves.

THE PROPOSED WHITE HOUSE.

It may be questioned by the discerning politician, the advisability of rebuilding or recreating a new white house as is now contemplated by the official plans at an expense of $1,100,000, which of course means double the amount before the thing is finished. All admit that the increased use of the executive mansion of late years for transaction of the public business has led to the depriving of the president and his family of needed room for household and official purposes, and the necessity of making more room was generally recognized. This could be accomplished by the erection of a new wing partaking of the architectural proportions of the main building, but this need not cost any $1,100,000 is is contemplated. The plans embrace additional wings, many rooms for guests, dressing rooms and wardrobes. This is outside the rooms for the transaction of the public business. As a campaign document for the Bryanites in 1904 this thing if carried out as now designed, costing the people well on to $2,000,000 and with more pretensious than many a European palace, the new white house with drawings in all the opposition papers, and details of guest rooms, etc., will be an accompaniment to anti-imperialism that will certainly impress many voters.

THE WAY OF IT.

We are told that is it is explained, that the different industrial concerns merged into the one great United States Steel combination merely exchanged one form of securities for that of another. The problem being one of mere arithmetic to adjust the worth, relatively, of one works with those of another, and then the whole adjusted to carve out in division satisfactory to the merged. It in fact being a question of relative weights of paper and number of reams of stock exchanged. Thus men interested in steel and iron works in Ohio, find themselves owning stock or bond representatives in works in Illinois, Wisconsin and other places; in truth, each company existing and coming into the combination is interested by virtue of stock and bonds in the other. The octopus comes in afterwards. The promoters of course, as is explained, get their reward, which in the last case is placed at $2,000,000. Suspicion exists the people really foot the bills. Prices already have advanced $4.00 per ton.

PROMOTE GUNNER MORGAN.

Snob Admiral Sampson to gentleman gunner Morgan is about the way most people put it. It was something new and novel to the American people, to whom patents of nobility, except nature's patents are strangers, to learn through an admiral of the American navy, that United States gunners, however brave and of good qualities otherwise, should not be promoted to higher ranks because of bringing in a social inequality, inferiority, that necessarily gunners must have attached to them.

All such officers can not be dismissed from the service too speedily. When it is officially preached by officers of the highest grades that men serving below them are socially inferior, human beings with blood contaminated so that elevation in rank, would only bring in with it a lowering of the self-respect of officialism, it is certainly time to ask where are we at in these days.

FIERY MORGAN.

The Morgan speech in the senate on his resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty reads very much like the glittering affair up to the events of 1898 that led to the war with Spain. It's all very pretty for this jingo of Alabama to say: "That if Great Britain should endeavor to enforce the terms of the treaty the effort would result in a war in which the great empire, which had controlled for scores of years the commerce of the world, would be swept from power, and her king would be left with only the sovereignty over his own island."

A season or two of just such speeches led us to go for Spain. We did, and succeeded, not only in accomplishing our purpose, but in bringing down upon the heads of those who conducted the country through perilous war, the meanest, violent sort of abuse and shameful imputations from those calling themselves anti-imperialists.

Senator Morgan wants war and gore and bloody sacrifices, but no one else does. The Nicaraguan canal is not worth a war with England, the consequences of which to both nations would be something frightful.

The new Philippine municipal code will be a success. It is being applied as fast as officials can put it in operation. The code is simple and the machinery provided of the plainest kind. The people will vote under the Australian ballot, but without the complex machinery we Americans exercise our wits over, and singularly enough, the first voting will be all there is, and no conventions afterwards. The commissioners, with that fine exercise of common sense, have disregarded the objections made by the primary election reformers, and simply say, vote and the sworn officials will cast up the results. There is, of course, multiplicity of names, but this makes no difference. The only manner of making assessments will be upon real estate, no taxation of personal property, but personal property is made responsible for the real estate taxes of a man. Other provisions in the code attract attention and, the citizen who reads this municipal code will wonder why it would not be an improvement for the present municipal codes of this country.

No truer sentence was ever uttered by President McKinley that in the inaugural which reads as follows: "The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantees of permanence." With a Cuban government not under the slightest restraint, the revolutionists would quickly make the whole island of Cuba a very hell upon earth. As for the United States, no amount of argument could avail against the ethics of modern civilization, and we would beyond question be compelled to pay all the bills. Free Cuba under bonds to behave, and this country with a right to interfere when necessity arises, is far more a rational a thing, than free Cuba with special license to do as it pleases, and our country being responsible just the same, powerless to protect ourselves or Cubans either.

Chicago papers are drawing attention to the large conventions held by the political parties. Each of the two conventions not long since were attended by over a thousand delegates, and this is regarded as altogether too large a convention. This might be held or viewed in a different light. If the party machinery is perfect and the bosses are in absolute control, the size of the convention makes no difference and in fact, makes the delegates more contented at being recognized to this extent. But if it is desired to do business, for able men to influence the best of nominations, for speeches of interest and of value, then conventions are too large.

The Kansas judge who has held in one of the cases against Mrs. Nation that a business not licensed by the law gives no authority for destruction, sounds an emphatic note against the Kansas fanatics. As is rightly said the license to destroy in one's opinion anything is unlawful opens the way to unbridled excesses. Because selling liquor in a prohibition state is unlawful by virtue of a majority of the legislature or people, gives no authority whatever to any citizen or citizens to destroy property or goods in possession of those selling in violation of the law.

Senator-elect Clark of Montana is to have another whirl in getting his seat in the senate. The last election is now charged as not having been fair, in that Mr. Clark did sundry and certain things not exactly in the category in the way things should be. In other words, protests made may occasion him the trouble of disapproving charges made of intimidating by means of money and thus influencing some votes.

The official recognition by congress of certain descriptions of alleged papers conducted for very exclusive and specific purposes, will open the doors for wide abuses upon the postoffice department. There is no reason to admit one class and exclude another. The postoffice department was wabbling enough before on mandatory laws like the anti-lottery law without congress taking it upon itself to make things worse.

There are a few cantankerous Cubans who have utterly forgotten who crushed the Spaniards and gave their island freedom from the most intolerable tyrannical government of the so-called civilied world. These few who desire to rule Cuba as did Spain have the idea it was the Cuban soldiers who in time of need were miles away from our fighting boys, that drove out the Spaniards

While there were various objectors to the administration course as to the Philippines and Cuba, and even to a larger army, there was a distinct disapproval of comment when the news was telegraphed that congress had erased the provision in the naval appropriation bill which had provided for four new battle ships.

The Democratic state convention assembled at Grand Rapids, Michigan, neglected to make any reference whatever to Bryan, even by implication. No reference either was made to the Kansas city platform. This may have been either of a purpose to ignore Bryanism, or a shrewd piece of policy to deceive the gold standard people.

If this country could receive absolute assurance from every foreign government it would not be held responsible for anything Cuba did, and announce they would in every instance respect our Monroe doctrine, it is very possible there would be no insistence on Cuba perfecting those conditions imposed by congress.

An article in the Forum states the official patronage of the president in dollars and cents at $11,671,995. As the receipts of the government in 1900 were $669,595,431, this presidential patronage is a pretty small matter to be alarmed about.

On March 1st, the government had in cash $1,199,829,028. This included gold reserve, trust funds, coin and deposits in banks. Leaving out of consideration the question of redemption at all, no government on earth holds so much cash in its treasury.

The announcement from Senator Frye that his ship subsidy bill will be brought up again in the next congress, the same one that was bowled over, will occasion a thrill of suspicion at the genuineness of those now desirous of establishing in the senate a closure bill.

Congressman Cooper displayed good judgment in opposing the including of Cuba in the proposed congressional tour to the islands. He will visit Porto Rico and the Philippines at his own expense.

One good bill that was before congress, that of requiring railroads to report all accidents to the inter state commerce commission was vigorously opposed by the roads. It should become a law.

It is not generally known the putting if the battleship Wisconsin in commission was changed from Friday to Monday on account of a request of the crew, they objecting because Friday was an unlucky day.

A new combine proposes to buy up the Pullman company and then bring in all the private car companies making any description of cars, into a new company. The community of interest plan will be adopted.

About one hundred and ninety papers have now copied the original paragraph about Edgar Markham who wrote the poem, "The Man With the Hoe," getting himself on to current events by writing a poem about "The Woman With the Axe."

South Carolina juries are taking up the matter of forced enslavement of negroes and indicting of keepers of the prison pens. The Anderson grand jury has terminated the infamous convict lease system.

Expressed and boiled down this Cuban business means Cuba must give reasonable guarantees we will not have to fight at the drop of the hat every little while on her account, and that she will behave herself.

Municipal Record associations are the latest fads of public spirited citizens, these same public spirited citizens who do every thing up as it should be except when it comes time to vote, go and do just the same old thing.

The protracted period set for the Hall voting machine bill to take effect if passed, is stated to be for the asserted necessity, that it will have to be done through a constitutional amendment.

The opposition to the Owen franchise measure err in saying no such thing is possible as altering a franchise after once being granted. The right to alter, correct or revoke is reserved in a number of places.

The Lenroot franchise bill that has passed the assembly provides for the submission to a popular vote of all proposed franchises upon petition of ten per cent of the voters. There are suspicions it may yet fall by the wayside.

The injuries received by Emperor William at the hands of a miscreant who threw a missle at him on Wednesday, are more serious than first reported, his sight now being in some danger.

Chicago papers want Secretary Gage to act upon the delay in building the new postoffice as a Chicagoan. But Mr. Gage is secretary of the treasury and he can do no more than he has.

As showing the varied interests of the great west the Northern Pacific road turned over to the C. B. & Q. at Billings 17,000 cars of freight in 1900, of which number but few had grain.

A proposed amendment to the primary bill that is worse than the original features is that denying the voter the right of changing his party affiliation after he has voted at the primary.

Grown up folks having failed to reform our large cities, the young people are in some of the public schools being inculcated with ideas of what good citizenship means.

What is the sense of men who know better charging congress is bribed to do this and do that? It is poor reasoning and shows the poverty of mental resources.

The weekly papers of the country have had a narrow escape in the matter of the house postal amendments. Had Loud had his way a most heavy tax would have been placed on the press.

It is openly stated the author of the primary election bill in view of the strong objection to the measure as introduced, will rewrite it and bring in a much milder measure.

Some nice editorials are appearing on our new colonial policy. Some two or three years ago these very men were urging on congress and president to declare war.

Complaints are made as to "pulls" in getting army appointment and political appointments. But pulls commenced when Eve first pulled the apple off the tree.

Chicago Republicans had no trouble in picking out a candidate for the mayorality. They had no lack of candidates. In Racine it's just the other way.

It is suspected the English Mr. Astor in providing his new book shall not be advertised or published in this country has only resorted to an old advertising dodge.

Texas now produces nearly a third of the cotton crop of the south, it producing 1,304,508,782 pounds last year out of the total crop of 4,672,805,500 pounds.

In Missouri by legislative enactment, chickens, ducks and turkeys are prohibited from running at large. About as sensible as many other state laws.

The Sentinel's denunciation of the franchise bill of Assemblyman Owen is not warranted. It might as well be said all bills in the interest of the people are Populistic.

The missions in China are very modest in their claims for damages from the Chinese government, they are only asking a few taels, while the ministers of another variety are demanding heads.

A sensational report comes that the United States and England are to oppose Russia in the Manchuria annexation. Germany and Japan are expected to fall in line in opposing Russia.

Both Delaware and Nebraska have Republican legislatures, yet in the first named no choice was made and in the second it is now deemed likely the same state of things will result.

The very abuses and outrages committed upon the public by corporations of public utility are now the strongest argument that people should resume possession of their own.

Those Porto Ricans seem very tumultuous over nothing, and the six artillerymen who rescued the besieged school superintendent thought at first their time had surely come.

The government owes it to American manhood to rebuke Admiral Sampson for his unwarranted assumption promotion of warrant officers will degrade our navy aristocrats.

The history of the telephone patents as lately shown in the decision on the Berliner patent illustrates the necessity for a thorough reformation in patent office methods.

The pressure on the president for office is shown in one instance when one senator demanded places for 250 of his constituents in the new army establishment.

Lord Pauncefote, the English embassador will abide with us another year at least, owing to his intimate acquaintance with the canal and Alaskan business.

By common consent Senator Morgan's latest fusilade is to be passed by as glittering, coruscating fireworks that have already so soon faded from sight.

If the powers of combining communities of interest continues would not the natural end be one or two controlling the destinies and futures of a country?

The people of Racine are demanding a change in the conduct of city matters, and to this purpose the Republican convention should put up the very best men.

Chili is credited with an ambition of controlling to the north of her and eventually coming in as a partner with this country in the Nicaragua canal.

This country is the first in wheat, corn, cotton, dairy products; first in coal, iron, copper and petroleum, and first in miles of railroad and telegraph lines.

In the last quarter of a century this country has increased its exports 125 per cent, England 34 per cent, Germany 73 per cent and France 5 per cent.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks when senators are elected by popular vote, there will be a closure of some sort in the senate. There will.

Now predictions are made the output of gold may in the next thirty years prove embarrassing and that silver will become more valuable.

Let the legislature defeat the proposed school measure changing radically our school system, and establishing at Madison a school hierarchy.

Montana is taken out of the deadlock column in the election of Paris Gibson, Democrat. Delaware is now minus representatives altogether.

If the Owens franchise measure is a Populist measure as has been charged, what in the world is the proposed primary election bill?

That Indiana case in which a wife wrecked her husband's saloon will be regarded as a family affair conducted by the family hatchet.

Ex-Gov. Shaw of Iowa, is named as a Republican presidential candidate in 1904 by a writer in the Inter Ocean, and he has strength too.

Now we are to have the Hay-Pauncefote canal pact all over again, the old pact expiring by limitation on March 4th.

The Alaskan population is given out by the census bureau at 63,592, an increase in the last ten years of 31,540.

The appropriations of the fifty-sixth congress is officially given at $1,440,062,445, an average of $2,000,000, a day.

Those who say the law on the army canteen will not be enforced are mistaken. It certainly will be.

One prominent railroad, the Illinois Central, is to boom the good roads movement. Others might follow.

The proposed new lobby bill should be defeated. It really creates an imperial department at Madison.

Spain has a new cabinet with the Duke of Veragua and the notorious Weyler among the members.

Some of the Illinois legislators are trying very hard to have a new state constitution.

Athletes and college diplomas and medals seem opposed to each other.

Saengerfests are persona non gratia in Mrs. Nation's domains.

MANCHURIA, THE GOAL OF CZAR'S PLANS

Russia Scheming to Seize Territory Despite Contrary Statements.

U. S. WOULD DISCOURAGE ANY ALLIANCE OF POWERS

Not an Opportune Time to Consider Negotiations For Concessions—Would Mark Commencement of Chinese Empire's Dismemberment.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The official correspondence that has passed between the state department and the several powers interested in China discloses the fact Russia, supported as she is by England, and perhaps by other powers, is preparing to seize and hold Manchuria as her own, while she has upon every occasion when opportunity served to draw forth a statement of her motives, declared emphatically that she had no such purpose.

On the 16th ultimo, the United States addressed strong representations to China through Minister Conger and Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang. China was told that the United States could not approve any secret negotiations between China and any individual power looking to the concession of territory to such power. And it was further insisted that, to be valid, any such concession of territory should be given only with the assent of all other powers. To still further emphasize the warning against the beginning of a division of China, it was significantly stated that the United States did not regard the present as an opportune time for the making any concessions of territory or even for conducting negotiations for such concessions.

On March first the state department took steps to acquaint every one of the powers interested in China with the instructions it had given Mr. Conger. The result was to elicit from nearly all of them expressions of approval of the doctrine laid down by the United States and foremost among the powers which accepted it was Russia.

The United States government has not entered into any secret or open agreement with Great Britain or with any other individual power, however, strongly it may sympathize with the British desire to insure Manchuria against seizure. On the contrary, our government has, from the beginning, discouraged such special alliances as to China and has adopted the practice of informing every one of the powers on the contents of any statement it has addressed to any one of them.

It is felt here that the greatest strength of our position lay in this frank and open method of negotiations, and there is no disposition to abandon it now.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, called at the state department today and was closeted with Secretary Hay for a half hour. Although no statement can be extracted as to the nature of the interchange, it is believed that the ambassador took occasion to again assert the sincerity and propriety of Russia's purpose relative to Manchuria.

BANK CASHIER IS MISSING

Niles Institution Closes Its Doors—Depositors Greatly Excited.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A telegram was received by the controller of the currency this morning, announcing the failure of the First National bank at Niles, Mich. National Bank Examiner Joseph W. Selden has been appointed temporary receiver.

NILES, Mich., March 9.—The whereabouts of Cashier Johnson, of the First National bank, which closed its doors yesterday, is unknown. The other officials of the bank do not know where he is. The people here who are depositors of the bank are highly excited.

DETROIT, Mich., March 9.—A special to the News from South Bend, Ind., says Charles A. Johnson, cashier of the First National bank at Niles, was brought over to this city yesterday in a livery rig. He said he was en route to Chicago, where he expected to get all the money needed to open the bank for business today. He declared the bank was all right, but had been the victim of unfounded rumors.

PUBLIC TELEPHONES ON STREET CORNERS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—Public telephones on street corners, like fire-alarm boxes, will soon be erected in New Haven. They will be encased in aluminum boxes, the height and shape of fire and police alarm boxes. On all four sides of the telephone will be a blue ball, the sign of the public telephone. The boxes will be ordinarily locked, but they can be opened by dropping in a slot a coin, which is recoverable when the door is opened. When the door has been opened, the process of obtaining a connection will be practically the same as at any public station, the directory being hung inside each box.

The door of the box will be so arranged that it will be shut automatically when the receiver is hung up after use. C. B. Doolittle, the superintendent of public telephone stations in the city, is the inventor.

Press Comments.

Chicago Chronicle: As nearly as we can get at the position of Mr. John C. Branner, vice president of Stanford university, he is firmly and uncompromisingly in favor of free speech in university circles—with the understanding that any observations respecting the Standard Oil trust, cooly labor, franchise grabbing in San Francisco and bribery of state legislatures do not constitute free speech, but anarchy and revolution. Mr. Branner is a veritable modern William Tell. He abhors tyranny.

Chicago Inter Ocean: If the Michigan farmer who found the gold brick while digging a trench will send it to Chicago it may be identified and resold.

Kansas City Journal: The people of Terre Haute were a trifle more humane than those of Leavenworth. They killed their negro before cooking him.

Philadelphia Record: Admiral Sampson is entitled to his opinion; but it is not the opinion of any considerable number of his countrymen. It is, on the contrary, so absolutely un-American and so little justified by the record of the famous naval captains who in the past have won imperishable honor for themselves and their country, that its expression gives an inside and unfavorable view of Admiral Sampson's character. A man may be a gentleman though he be a blacksmith or a weaver or a gunner. A man may be of fit material out of which to make captains and commodores and admirals without ever having heard of Annapolis.

Manchester Union: Many American lives have been sacrificed for the British cause in South Africa and will be sacrificed as long as we can get a good price for our mules.

Kansas City Star: In a whisky joint in Armourdale, which was raided last night by robbers, and in which there were fifteen or twenty persons, the only man in the place who had any money was the bartender.

Chicago Record: Grover Cleveland will have to step lively, Benjamin Harrison is at least two magazine articles ahead of him.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Aguinoldo's plan appears to be to get as many of his relatives as possible in office in the Philippines and then proceed to undermine the American government.

Chicago Chronicle: The Evanston dominie who has told his congregation that local option is superior to prohibition as a temperance resource, may as well prepare to move. In temperance politics there is no room for the man who recommends the practicable over the impossible.

Chicago Time-Herald: Over in Paris a man who was put on trial for bigamy said he married whenever he fell in love. He ought to have avoided trouble by first becoming an actor.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: After hacking things to pieces in Kansas, it is poor taste for Mrs. Nation to object to having her copy cut by the editors.

Chicago Inter Ocean: There have been many times in the history of the country when the social standing of the gunner was of far less import to the nation than his ability to shoot.

Atchison Globe: It would throw every man into a cold chill if he knew how much his wife envies the widow with a lot of money.

Sioux City Journal: Well if Mr. Kohlsaat hasn't done anything else, he has demonstrated that he is not conducting the official organ of the administration.

Janesville Gazette: The primary law will need a little more political grease before it can be slid off the ways right side up; and if it should be launched, it will cause such a wave of public disapproval as to engulf its promoters.

Chicago Times-Herald: Nothing will eclipse the strenuous soldier-statesman and scholar during the next four years—not even the pompous and blustering senate with its long-distance talkers. The country will hang on the words of Roosevelt and life in Washington will be gayer, more attractive and more interesting because of a vice president that is certain to think something, so something and do something.

Willie Waldorf Astor not only won't play in our yard any more, but he declares that none of us Americans shall read his new book. But with Carnegie to help us out we shall probably manage to get enough to satisfy our literary cravings notwithstanding.

Havana (Cuba) Post: Tonight will occur the much-talked-of lawn party for the Soldiers' Relief association. It must be remembered that the ice cream has come all the way from New York, as has the cake, and it is safe to say that nothing like it has been tasted in Havana before.

Current Gossip.

The total gold production of the world in 1900 amounted to $256,402,438, which compares with $313,041,534 in 1899, the decrease being entirely owing to the stoppage of gold production in the Transvaal.

Railway whistles inflict torture on so many people that Austria has introduced a system of silent signaling to start and stop the trains. Belgium is trying compressed air whistles instead of steam, and Germany experiments with horns.

In 1900 the United States took the lead among the gold producers, with $78,653,755, Australasia ranking second, with $75,283,215.

Powders in which guncotton, nitroglycerine or a combination of the two is the chief ingredient have been made lately for both small arms and heavy ordnance. These have the merit of producing no smoke, and develop two or three times as much energy as the old kind of powder.

Every indication points to the fact that this will be a great year for apples. Orchards all over the country are reported to be in excellent condition.

On a duck farm near Ft. Dodge, Ia., there were recently 18,000,000 ducks. They ate 100 bushels of corn daily.

Emile Zola sees evil in allowing children to play with leaden soldiers. He claims it tends to awaken and perpetuate a military spirit which is not good for France.

We go to the Directoire period for some of the handsomest long coats and redingotes of the day, and these generally exhibit some handsome appliques in cloth by way of trimmings on the collars, and carried down the fronts, above which is often a layer of fur. Then there is the Princesse polonaise and the revived surtout, which is of masculine origin. Dark blue cloth, trimmed with very fine gold braid, makes beautiful cloaks.

In France there are now sixty-eight lyceums and colleges for girls, whereas previous to 1880, with the exception of private schools, there were no institutions for higher education for girls.

Hugh John Macdonald of Manitoba, son of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, who recently tried for the leadership of the conservative party, has retired permanently from politics of Canada.

A story is being told about the little king of Spain. He is, it appears, a great admirer of the Prince of Wales, and, of course, he has been reading in the continental press about the imminent downfall of the British empire. So he sent a letter to the prince to assure his royal highness that if he were in difficulties he could count on the King of Spain for support and sympathy.

In J. R. Burton, the new senator from Kansas, the long, lank figure of the late Senator Ingalls is repeated. There is also said to be a striking similarity in the face and in manner of speaking.

Charles W. Otto, president of the National bank of Germantown, Pa., has completed fifty years' continuous service with that institution. He became general bookkeeper of the bank in 1850, and in 1866 was made cashier. In 1885 he became vice-president, which position he held until a few months ago, when he was made president.

George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the president, works harder and for longer hours than almost any other employe of the government, except the president himself. He is at the White House at 9 a. m. and works until 6 or 7. At 10 he returns to his office and is there with the president until 12 and sometimes until 1 or 2.

The Kaiser will drink no coffee except such as is grown in Mexico. A supply is sent to him each fall from the state of Michoacan.

Gold girdles, made of woven cloth of gold, are bordered with bands of velvet and attached to a jewelled and enamelled belt. Silver belts are ornamented with every kind of jewel imaginable, coral, pearls, turquoise, and any other stone.

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant denies the stories of her husband's dislike for music. "He did not," she said, "care for musical gymnastics, as he called them, but he was most fond of music, and often asked me to sing for him."

Red gum wood is being used extensively in London for paving purposes.

Philologists are noting that the English language is to be enriched by three new words as a direct result of the South African war, namely "khako," "kopje," and "commandeer."

Sir Henry Maxim declares that years before the safety bicycle was invented, he had made one for himself and had ridden all over Maine on it.

If the lakes could be drained to the sea level, Lake Erie would disappear, Lake Huron would be reduced to quite insignificant dimensions, Lake Michigan would be cut down to a length of about 100 miles, with a width of twenty-five to thirty miles, and Chicago would be an inland town. Lakes Ontario and Superior, although with diminished areas, would be the only great lakes left.

Cents and nickels are now being used to a much greater extent than ever before.

There are 244,527 school houses, dormitories, and other buildings in the United States devoted to education, and they are valued at $524,689,255. There are 415,660 teachers—131,703 men and 283,957 women. In 1899 the people of the United States spent $197,281,603 to educate their children, which is $2.67 per capita of population and $3.20 per capita of children of the school age.

Handsome black costumes have been prepared for the Lenten season in faced cloth, drap royal, camel's hair, Eolienne, costume satin, and mohair. For general spring wear, all the delicate neutral tones in cloth and soft, light wool take a prominent place among the season's favored materials.

Elias S. Converse of Malden, Mass., has presented the trustees of the Converse Memorial library in Malden $125,000, which is to be known as the Elisha S. and Mary D Converse endowment fund. The handsome library building, which cost $125,000, was presented to the city a few years ago by Mr. Converse as a memorial to his eldest son. In all he has given a quarter of a million dollars for library purposes.

Jenny Lind's letters to a woman friend living in Italy from 1845 to 1874 will soon be published by an Italian firm. The letters, it is reported, number over a hundred and give the prima donna's outspoken and unconventional opinion about the music and many of the musicians of her time.

Caviar is the prepared and salted roe of the sturgeon. It is proverbially disagreeable to the uneducated palate, though highly esteemed by the initiated. It is now manufactured quite extensively in the United States.

Despite the old superstition about the ill luck which follows the traveler who commences his journey on Friday, a Western passenger agent says his experience has shown that there is more railway travel on Friday than on any other day of the week. The lightest travel is on Wednesday.

The commission that has the mausoleum in charge is collecting the flags of all the regiments that served at one time or another under Gen. Grant.

Queen Victoria began the study of Hindoostani in her 80th year, and yet, despite the infirmities of old age, had made exceptional progress. She had mastered it entirely, and was able to write it in a most proficient manner.

An interesting discovery in the Erie Public library a few days since was an autograph letter of John Brown's, penned the day before his execution, as follows: "James Foreman, Esq.—My Dear Friend: I have only time to say I got your kind letter of the 26th November this evening. Am very grateful for all the good feeling expressed by yourself and wife. May God abundantly bless you. I am very cheerful in the hopes of entering a better state of existence in a few hours through infinite grace in Christ Jesus, my Lord. Remember 'the poor that cry and them that are in bonds, as bound with them.' Your friend, as ever."

Many of the soft leather bags now carried display the initial of their owner wrought in pearl, turquoise, coral or any other stone.

James Defoe, who died in a poorhouse near London a few days ago in his 82d year, was the last male descendant of the author of "Robinson Crusoe."

The alumni of the University of Alabama are urging General Joseph Wheeler as president of the institution.

Mrs. Langtry's new house in Tedworth square, London, promises to be a beautiful one when the decorations are completed. The dining-room will be finished in Gothic fashion, with rough oak

The last Catholic Directory shows 10,774,987 Catholics in the United States, 13 archbishops, 1 cardinal, 80 bishops, 11,087 priests, 6,127 churches, 3,538 missions, 1,774 chapels, 8 universities, and 76 seminaries.

It costs over $1,000,869,494 annually to maintain and advance the gospel of Jesus Christ in all the world.

The New Hampshire legislature will be asked to make an appropriation for the erection in the capitol grounds of a statue of President Franklin Pierce. The body of Mr. Pierce rests in Concord in the Old North cemetery.

Captain James L. Church who is thought to be the last of the old line of whaling captains, died a few days ago at his home in Providence, R. I., in his 83d year. He was in the whale fishing business forty-two years, and had visited all the whaling seas. Only once was he shipwrecked, and that was eighteen years ago, and within 100 miles of Montauk point. After that experience he gave up seafaring life.



The Message of Spring

Health to the broken-down
Strength to the weak
Sleep to the sleepless
Energy to the wornout
Elasticity to the nerves
Pure blood

The practical, helpful message which puts new heart into every ailing man or woman in the message of health brought by the world's greatest medicine.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA

BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY

Rebuilds, Sustains, Cures.

Nearly everybody needs toning up in the Spring, but to those who are weak and exhausted by disease this is a specially trying time. It is now you feel the burdens of life as never before. All your weakest spots are attacked and nature is not strong enough to pull along unaided.

Mrs. C. D. Smith, Waitsfield, Vt., says:

"I have been for a long time feeble, my nerves being very weak. Many times when I awoke in the morning, I could not control myself in the least and my nervousness found vent in a long spell of weeping. It was 12 years ago that I was taken with this nervous trouble, and I have suffered much. I have employed many doctors with varying results. I can truthfully say that I have been greatly benefited by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and since I have used Nervura my nerves have been calm and quiet, my general health has been better. I think the medicine is an excellent one and I gladly recommend it to others."

Dr. Greene's NERVURA Blood and Nerve Remedy is the Help You Need.

Mrs D. O. Furnald, of Manchester, N. H., Writes:

"I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for nervousness. Loss of sleep and appetite were the principle ill effects caused by my condition. The ringing of a bell or any sudden sound, no matter if trifling, would cause me to start and it would greatly affect my nerves. Seeing in the paper how valuable Dr. Greene's Nervura was, I began taking it, and the result was very satisfactory. I took four bottles and I can sleep beautifully and my appetite has returned. I feel so much better that I have now stopped taking the Nervura."

FREE ADVICE FOR YOU.

Simple, but marvelous is the work of Dr. Greene's great medicine, and its successes are due to the harmonious fitting in of its elements with nature's own forces. Dr. Greene's advice is to be had without cost by all who call at his office, 35 W. 14th St., New York City, or who write to him through the mail. The laws of health are explained by Dr. Greene easily, and his advice and treatment are absolutely certain help.

Just a Cough

This is its story:
At first, a slight cough.
At last, a hemorrhage.
At first, easy to cure.
At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure you give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Trembling Nerves

Are hungry nerves—nerves that are starved until they have no vitality left. They have lost all power to regain their natural strength and steadiness. You who are restless, nervous, fidgety, depressed in spirits, worried, worn-out and sleepless, should feed your nerves. Build them up and give them new life and strength before they fail you entirely. Now is the time to do it; and the best food you can use is

"My hands shook so that I could not raise a cup of coffee to my lips or even button my own clothes. I was so nervous, fidgety and restless that I could not sleep, and it seemed that I would surely lose my mind. One bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine helped me so much that I kept on using it and when I had taken four bottles I felt like a young man again."

FRANK GAY, National Home, Wis.

Dr. Miles' Nervine.

It is a brain-builder and nerve-strengthener of remarkable power, and a speedy remedy for nervous troubles of every description. Buy a bottle to-day.

Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. **Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.**

DISASTROUS GALE VISITS CITY SUNDAY

The Worst Storm in Years Prostrates Telephone, Telegraph, and Electric Light Service.

POLES BROKEN OFF SHORT

Whole System of Wisconsin Tel. Co. is Rendered Useless--Outside Communication Shut Off.

AGGREGATE DAMAGE IN RACINE REACHES $30,000

Citizens Tel. Co. Suffer But Little Loss—Street Railway Service Badly Crippled—Storm a Great Object Lesson For Underground Wires.

A storm of tremendous magnitude swept through Racine and vicinity Saturday night and Sunday morning, wrecking the entire system of the Wisconsin Telephone company, putting the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies out of business for the time being, crippling the electric light service of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company, practically prostrating the fire alarm and police patrol systems and interfering with the running of the electric railway system both in and out of the city.

Literally the Belle City is isolated from the outside world, so far as the telegraph and telephone communication is concerned. It was a storm excelled by anything known on the west shore of Lake Michigan since Racine became a city, so far as damage to the telephone systems are concerned.

To the Wisconsin Telephone company the damage can be estimated at from $14,000 to $20,000; to the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company electric light service from $1,000 to $1,500; to the Citizens' Telephone company probably $50; to the electric street railway company, $1,000; police patrol and fire alarm system, $500; to the Western Union and Postal Telegraph company, $2,000. This damage does not estimate the loss of the telephone and telegraph companies in business and all told $30,000 is not too large an estimate.

ORIGIN OF THE STORM.

The weather bureau had sent out signals that a storm of great severity was to visit the region of Racine, that there would be high winds accompanied by snow and sleet. The prediction proved correct. Shortly before 10 o'clock Saturday evening the wind came from the northeast and it blew at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour and at midnight reached forty-five and fifty miles and pedestrians had all they could do to navigate. Then rain and sleet commenced to fall rapidly. The rain froze to the telephone, electric light and telegraph wires, and the sleet clung also. The wind became fiercer and officers of the telephone and other companies, who were out, predicted big damage unless the gale stopped.

There was no let up and at 4 and 5 o'clock Sunday morning the wires throughout the city were weighted down with tons of ice and sleet. The poles, especially the old ones supporting the wires on Lake avenue, commenced to bend and groan.

HUNDREDS GO DOWN.

The big pole directly in front of the Lakeside Auditorium, containing hundreds of telephone and other wires, snapped off just below the cross arms and was suspended in the air; half way between the block to the south another pole came down, carrying the wires and big cable with it; a pole broke just opposite the Secor Trunk company offices and fell over against the building, just escaping the windows in the upper stories; traffic was cut off on the sidewalk beside this building; near 436 Lake avenue a pole snapped and fell but the wires held it up and the ends bumped against the door of the house; at the corner of Lake avenue and Fifth street the poles were broken off and one carried with wires up into the Hubachek lot; another pole went down and crashed on the roof of the Porter company barn and morgue and did some damage to the structure; at Lake and Sixth the big poles containing several hundred wires are broken and bent, but still hold up; a pole was broke and carried into the government lot and another fell upon the carpenter shop and barn of Starke Bros.; farther up half of a pole and wires are lodged in a tree; above Seventh street the poles are broken off and the cables and wires are a mixed mass and supported in part by the trees.

STREET PARTLY BLOCKED.

From Third to Ninth street on Lake avenue it was a fearful sight. Hundreds of wires and cables were a tangled mass, and limbs of trees were strewn about and at different points traffic was entirely suspended. Added to this was the street and sidewalks being covered with two and three inches of water and sleet and the walking was so slippery that people could hardly keep their feet. Scores of men were out for the telephone and electric light companies making an effort to straighten out the mess, but it was impossible and the thousand phones of the Wisconsin company were put out of use and the electric light plant shut down completely. It was after ten o'clock in the morning before the electric street railway company could operate its lines in the city, while outside service was entirely suspended, on account of poles and wires falling upon the trolley wires and breaking them and then it was dangerous to run with powerful electric currents going through the wires and many might be killed.

No doubt the havoc wrought on Lake avenue was the worst in the city, but on Park avenue, from Eleventh to Fourteenth was nearly as bad. The poles with net work of wires were snapped off like pipe stems and the tops with the arms fell across the trolley wires of the street railway; others fell on trees and some on houses and barns, while limbs were broken from trees and traffic was completely blockaded, while gangs of men worked to clear up the debris sufficient to permit cars to run.

On Wisconsin street between Second and Sixth street the poles were also broken off, in fact throughout the city where old poles stood and were overloaded with wires they went down and blockaded the streets. To tell of every pole and location would be impossible, but Manager Kernan said early in the day that the whole system of the Wisconsin Telephone company was knocked out and rendered useless, including the long distance to Chicago and Milwaukee, and information brought in by passengers on the railways said that hundreds of poles were broken down outside of the city.

The Citizens' Telephone company was more lucky for none of their poles went down in the gale, as they were new and strong, but on account of many other poles and wires falling on their wires it was necessary to cut many in order to save them. What phones were connected worked, and it is estimated that the company will hardly lose over $50 and are satisfied.

NO TELEGRAPH.

Manager Kernan of the Wisconsin Telephone company was anxious to get word to the headquarters at Milwaukee, but his long distance was gone and he sought the telegraph offices. Here it was found that everything was dead and not a line was working, so he was obliged to send a man to Milwaukee by rail to notify the high officers and a force of men were sent down as soon as possible and after a careful review of the damage wrought was made, the experts agreed that the entire system above the ground, would have to be reconstructed and that before it was made as good as before the storm, three or four weeks would elapse and it was suggested that sooner or later the underground system would be adopted throughout the city.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CUT OFF.

Manager Dishington, of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company was out early and foresaw the danger. While his lines went down in the crash there were many of the circuits all right and could have been run, but there was danger to life and it was deemed advisable to close down the plant until their wires could be cleared of the debris. This was successfully accomplished during the day and when night came on all street lights in the city, except the south part of the city were running, and later a good majority of these were going, while the commercial service was nearly as good as usual. It was a great feat to get the tangled mass of wires cleared and any kind of service rendered.

STREET RAILWAY CRIPPLED.

The electric railway people had their troubles. While their service was all right so far as power went, the falling poles and wires carried down trolley wires and supports, or hundreds of wires lay on their wires and it was out of the question to operate. By 10 o'clock in the morning, however, cars were running on all the local lines, but schedule time was not attempted, while the suburban traffic was cut out most altogether. In order to cut the sleet on the trolley wires the wheels were taken off the pole and many cars were thus disabled and hauled into the barn. Just what the damage to the company will be in loss to property and receipts is not known, but it will be many hundreds of dollars. Supt. Kimmerline was out working hard and also large forces of men. In many localities the cars plowed through several inches of water.

FIRE ALARM AND POLICE.

While the service of the fire alarm and police systems were badly crippled there were a few boxes that remained intact and worked, but both Chief of Police Pfister and Fire Marshal Cape took precautionary measures to look out for the welfare of citizens and their property, by putting on extra men and instructing those out to keep a sharp look out. The Baldwin, the city electrician, was out all day and expects to have everything working on both systems this week.

TURNED TO SNOW.

Most all day Sunday a heavy rain fell, still hundreds of people ventured out and viewed the wreckage on Lake avenue and Park avenue and it was indeed a desolate and wierd sight. It reminded one of the wreckage inflicted to poles and wires when the cyclone of 1883 swept the northern part of the city. The rain turned to snow at night and then a regular blizzard set in at daylight this morning and it looked as if nothing could be done in the way of clearing up the damage, but the sun came out at 9 o'clock and then the gangs of men went to work with a will.

TWO WEEKS.

The management of the Wisconsin Telephone company state that the entire system on Lake avenue and Park avenue must be rebuilt and that it will take from two to three weeks to accomplish the task. It was discovered today that a large percent of the phones on Wisconsin and a few other south side streets were burned out by the electric light wires. A few of the short line phones have been got in working order and strenuous efforts will be made to repair the long distance lines within a few days.

RAILROADS AFFECTED.

Both the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways experienced great trouble in operating. All of the poles holding their private telegraph wires between Chicago and Milwaukee were carried down and trains were simply run by guess work, or the schedule time as near as possible. Freights were pulled off for a time and everything given up to passenger traffic. That no accidents occurred is indeed fortunate and the damage can be repaired today or tomorrow.

WORST SINCE 1894.

Old times who keep track of the weather state that it was the worst gale since 1894. It was a terror on water as well as land and Lake Michigan was lashed to a fury. The ponderous seas carried great masses of ice against the breakwater outside of the piers and pounded the Pintsch light crib at an alarming rate, while the lake shore protection was battered in a terrific manner, but there was no boats damaged so far as known and the lake shore protection remained whole. One of the Goodrich boats passed port bound north yesterday morning, but made good weather and went into Milwaukee safe.

WIDE AREA.

The storm covered an area from the Missouri river to the Atlantic coast. Omaha had the highest precipitation record, the rainfall there being one inch and a quarter. At Kenosha the same conditions exist as in Racine. All of the Northwestern and St. Paul wires between there and Chicago were blown down and the same conditions prevail between there and Racine. Country roads leading to the city were blockaded with trees and wires and the electric light wires went down. The Desplaines river is is reported, overflowed.

AT LIGHT HOUSE.

Down at the pier light house the gale was something alarming and the wind shook the building like a reed, while the waves washing against the protection sounded like a cannon and the keeper states it was by far the worst he ever experienced. Out at the North Point they caught the full sweep of the storm and the tower shook perceptibly.

A portion of the pier was washed away. On the north shore the people say they thought sure houses would be blown down so terrific was the wind yesterday morning.

A REMINDER.

The storm of yesterday has brought to mind some of the similar visitations of the past, when Milwaukee, Racine and other cities was shut off from the rest of the world temporarily. The worst one that could be recalled was on March 27th, 1890, which began with wind and rain, turned to sleet, which not only crippled the telegraph and telephone service, but caused a cessation of traffic on the railways. But one telegraph wire was left in working order leading out of Milwaukee, and that was to Prairie du Chien and thence to Minneapolis. The trains on the Milwaukee and Chicago divisions of the Milwaukee, and the Northwestern roads were abandoned, and also the trains on the Council Bluffs and Omaha division of the Milwaukee road. The street car service in this city was abandoned during the day, and the telegraph and telephone wires lay in tangles on the streets.

On New Year's day, 1890, another severe sleet storm visited the city and tied up the street car service and cut off communication by means of the telephone, but the damage was quickly repaired after the storm had subsided.

WIRES UNDER GROUND.

The damage wrought by the storm illustrates that the telephone, electric light and other companies must realize that the underground system is the cheapest and safest in the long run. Storms of the character of the one yesterday will tear any overhead system to pieces and inflict thousands upon thousands of dollars damage. Underground work may cost a great deal of money at first, but will pay in the long run and be much safer than the overhead.

FOUND THIS MORNING.

One of the officers of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company said this morning: "Our lines are in good shape. All local cars are running on time. The suburban cars are off schedule time on account of the telephone system being wrecked and these conditions will exist until the telephones are working again. Our damage will not amount to as much as we expected.

On account of a fifteen inch sewer clogging up at the house on High street the water backed and many cellars were filled with water and in some places the water stood on kitchen floors. Mayor Higgins, Alderman Tiedemann and other aldermen went to the scene and called in members of the board of public works. The water worked itself through the sewer and soon ran off. The damage will not be great.

One of the officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway said that the Chicago and Milwaukee lines got it bad. Between Western Union Junction and Somers there are 53 poles down. The entire telegraphic system is knocked out and it will be weeks before it is repaired. The same conditions exist between Racine and Chicago and Milwaukee on the Chicago and Northwestern.

Fire Marshal Cape stated this morning that the fire alarm and police telegraph systems are useless. Fire alarm boxes are burned out, Nos. 17, 18, 19, 48, and 49. He expects that the repairs will be completed by tomorrow evening. Then the police system will be taken hold of.

Manager Kernan has a big force of men at work. Not a phone of the Wisconsin system is working as it should. Not for three weeks will the service be in good working order.

When the wires commenced falling on Lake avenue the current from the electric light wires caused a brilliant display as the telephone and other wires struck against them. The poles that stood resembled regular pillars of fire and the cables emitted brilliant light and were literally burned in two. The employes of the power house at the electric light plant came flying out of the place for the dynamos were greatly affected by the unusual commotion. The greatest wonder is that some persons were not killed, but so far as known not an accident to man or other person happened.

Passengers arirving in the city from Chicago today state that there are over one thousand poles down between the two cities and passengers on the St. Paul say the same thing. The Western Union Telegraph company has 500 poles down alone and the Postal is not much better off. There is only one telegraph line running out of Milwaukee and that touches at St. Paul, Minn. Between here and Milwaukee everything is flat on the ground and the entire telephone system of the street railway is useless. Trains on all of the railways are run by guess work.

Another bad mixture of poles and wires, nearly as serious as Lake and Park avenues, is between Third and Fourth streets, on Wisconsin street.

GREAT DAMAGE IN SOUTH.

Pine Prairie, Ark., Swept Away and Several Casualties Reported--Texas Also Hard Hit.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 11.—Reports from the storm ridden portions of Texas and Arkansas continue to come in. Information from Pine Prairie, Ark., seventy miles north of Texarkana, is to the effect that the entire town has been swept away and many persons injured, two being killed. The place is off the telegraph line and cannot be reached. The news came from Ashdown, Ark., the nearest point to the stricken place.

The damage done by the tornado at New Boston, Tex., will aggregate $05,000, and in the surrounding vicinity it is incalculable. Many farm houses have been unroofed and families left without a home. In the village of New Boston alone there were thirty-six storehouses and residences dislodged or demolished. Not a life was lost.

From Blossom, Tex., a station of 1,200 souls, comes the report that the people there suffered as much from the wind as did New Boston, the entire town being dismantled. All along the lines of the St. Louis-Southwestern, the Iron Mountain, the Kansas City Southern Railroads and throughout their Texas connections for a radius of 200 miles in all directions, there are authentic reports of extensive damage done to the farming interests and to the railroads and wires.

TYPHOID AT ASHLAND.

700 Cases and Thirty Deaths—Epidemic May be Due to Poisoning Supply of Water.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 11.—It is asserted that the waters of Chequamegon Bay are permeated with typhoid fever germs and the consumption of this water for drinking and household purposes has caused a second epidemic of fever, in the midst of which Ashland is now struggling.

The great epidemic of 1894 caused some 450 cases and about forty-five deaths. Up to date the present epidemic has caused from 300 to 500 cases—physicians differ as to the exact number—and thirty deaths.

The residents of the fever-stricken city are greatly aroused, and claim they are helpless in the hands of the Ashland Water company, which many say, furnishes unwholesome water. The city's sewage empties within a short distance of the company's intake and filtration system, and it is this water that those people of Ashland drink, who cannot afford to buy spring water.

C. M. SCHWAB'S SALARY TO BE $1,000,000 A YEAR.

NEW YARK, March 11.—Instead of the modest $800,000 a year reported as his remuneration for presiding over the affairs of the United States Steel corporation, Charles M. Schwab will draw a salary of $1,000,000. The figures were given authoritatively by one of the members of the steel combine who helped effect the settlement between the rival companies. Mr. Schwab's contract with the corporation is for five years.

PORTO RICANS HAVE GRIEVANCE TO AIR.

WASHINGTON, March 11. The president, this morning, granted a special audience to Messrs. Wenceslay Borda, Jr., and Vincente Balbas, members of the Porto Rican commission which was appointed at a mass-meeting of the citizens of the island held at San Juan on February 2, to protest against the law enacted by the legislature known as the Holander bill. This measure provides for the raising of revenues by property and excise taxes.

POND'S EXTRACT

There is only ONE POND'S EXTRACT, and everybody knows its purity, strength and great medicinal value. Don't take the weak, watery Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" POND'S EXTRACT. They generally contain "wood alcohol," which irritates the skin, and, taken internally, is a deadly poison. Get genuine POND'S EXTRACT, sold ONLY in SEALED bottles, in BUFF wrappers.

Controls Pain Bleeding and Inflammation

OBITUARY.

Lueck.

Mrs. Julius Lueck died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. Luck, at Oshkosh, after only a short illness. Mrs. Lueck had reached the age of 84 years and for several years had failed gradually until the end came. The deceased whose maiden name was Christina Metzdorf, was born in Saxony, Germany, and was married to Mr. Lueck there in 1846. Two years later they came to America and located in Milwaukee. In 1852 they went to Burlington, and she resided there until Mr. Lueck was elected county treasurer in 1874. Then they moved to Racine, where they resided until about seven years ago. Then Mrs. went to Burlington and made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Hs Wagner, Jr., until two years ago, when she went to Oshkosh to live with Mrs. Luck. She was one of the oldest and best known residents of Burlington and was held in high esteem. She was the mother of eleven children, three of whom with their father now survive her. The children are Mrs. Jacob Helgert, of Galena, Ill.; Mrs. H. Wagner, Jr., of Burlington, and Mrs. T. Luck, of Oshkosh. Her husband makes his home at the Soldiers' home in Milwaukee.

Comstock.

Mrs. A. Lobdell, of Wisconsin street, has received a letter announcing the death of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles Comstock, of Norwalk, Conn., March 5. Mrs. Comstock had been an invalid for some time. She lived in Racine a number of years. Their many friends here will wish to extend to the family their sympathy in this sad bereavement.

Collins.

John Collins, aged 46 years, died at St. Mary's hospital Saturday evening of painters' colic. Deceased had been employed at the Carriage company until a week ago, when he was removed to the above institution. He was a resident of Chicago and leaves a widow. The funeral will be held some time tomorrow, the interment being made here.

Henken.

Etta, the four year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Henken, died at their home, No. 1223 North Wisconsin street, yesterday afternoon. The funeral will be held from the house at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Lutz.

The infant child of Mr and Mrs. Charles Lutz, 1316 Grand avenue, died at their home yesterday afternoon of measles. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMALL POX RAVAGES IN WISCONSIN CONTINUE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 11.—Despite the efforts of the state board of health and the district health officers in the different towns and cities of the state, the smallpox epidemic is not diminishing any. The total number of new cases reported to the state board of health last week was seventy-three.

Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, secretary of the state board, estimated yesterday that there were fully 300 cases now in the state. He saw no immediate prospect of a decrease in the number of cases. The mildness of the disease was one of the principal causes of it being so widely spread. If the affected persons were more ill, they would not be able to travel around and expose to many of the community. Many doctors had also been misled by the mildness of the disease and diagnosed it wrongly.

Oklahoma with its 398,245 population is putting up a strong claim for statehood.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FOR SALE—MY 8 ROOM HOUSE ON LOT 94 by 120 F. F, Washburn 211 8th St. Mch6t6 JW

FARM FOR SALE—71 ACRES, IN CALEDONIA seven miles northwest of Racine, with house barn, cowstable, toolshed, and other buildings. Inquire of John Wilson No. 1930 Geneva St. or at William Wilson, Milwaukee road, Caledonia. Dec17to3tw

HORSES FOR SALE— CARRIAGE AND draft horses for sale, prices right. Chas. R. Peterson, Blacksmith, Union Grove.

AGENTS WANTED FOR TIGER fence machine. Paying business, steady employment to the right parties. A. L. Pierce, 520 Twelfth St., general agent for Racine and Kenosha Cos. dec6t3mo

ECZEMA'S ITCH IS TORTURE.

Eczema is caused by an acid humor in the blood coming in contact with the skin and producing great redness and inflammation; little pustular eruptions form and discharge a thin, sticky fluid, which dries and scales off; sometimes the skin is hard, dry and fissured. Eczema in any form is a tormenting, stubborn disease, and the itching and burning at times are almost unbearable; the acid burning humor seems to ooze out and set the skin on fire. Salves, washes nor other external applications do any real good, for as long as the poison remains in the blood it will keep the skin irritated.

BAD FORM OF TETTER.

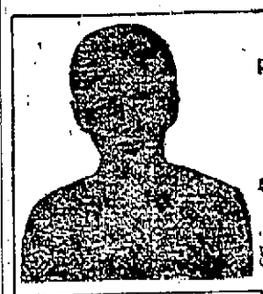


"For three years I had Tetter on my hands, which caused them to swell to twice their natural size. Part of the time the disease was in the form of running sores, very painful, and causing me much discomfort. Four doctors said the Tetter had progressed too far to be cured, and they could do nothing for me. I took only three bottles of S. S. S. and was completely cured. This was fifteen years ago, and I have never since seen any sign of my old trouble."—MRS. L. B. JACKSON, 1414 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

S. S. S. neutralizes this acid poison, cools the blood and restores it to a healthy, natural state, and the rough, unhealthy skin becomes soft, smooth and clear.

SSS cures Tetter, Erysipelas, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum and all skin diseases due to a poisoned condition of the blood. Send for our book and write us about your case. Our physicians have made these diseases a life study, and can help you by their advice; we make no charge for this service. All correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



CHRONIC ECZEMA, ULCERS, PILES, RHEUMATISM, BURNS, FROST-BITES absolutely cured by the wonderful Armenian ointment

Naftalan.

It has been tried by thousands with the most wonderful results.

Dr. Pezoll of the Vienna General Hospital, writes: "A very extensive case of Eczema showed marked improvement *after two day's use.*" Dr. E. L. Schmidt of Chicago, reports: "Especially good results in Eczema."

Put up in 50c and $1.00 Boxes.

ECZEMA

If your druggist does not keep it write direct to

FORT WAYNE DRUG CO., FORT WAYNE, IND.

Sole agents for the United States.

Notice of Judicial Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—DEPARTMENT of State, ss.

Notice is hereby given that a judicial election will be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday in April, A. D., 1901, being the second day of said month. The following officers are to be elected to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Joshua Eric Dodge, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1902.

A County Judge for each county in the state, for the full term commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1902.

Such municipal judges as are required by law to be elected at this time.

A circuit judge for the First Judicial Circuit, consisting of the counties of Walworth, Racine and Kenosha, in place of Frank M. Fish, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1902.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and official seal at the capitol in the city of Madison this twenty-seventh day of February, A. D., 1901. Wm. H. Froehlich,

(Seal) Secretary of State.

To the County Clerk of Racine County.
march7t4

Notice of Judicial Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF Racine, ss.

Racine County, County Clerk's Office, March 1, 1901.

To the Electors of Racine County, Wisconsin: Pursuant to the above official notice received from the secretary of state to me directed, I, William Bell, County Clerk of the County of Racine in the State of Wisconsin, have caused the same to be published in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the County of Racine in said state as by law directed and in accordance therewith:

Notice is hereby given that a judicial election will be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the County of Racine on the first Tuesday of April, A. D., 1901, being the second day of said month. The following officers are to be elected to-wit: Justice of the supreme court in place of Joshua Eric Dodge, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1902.

A circuit judge for the First Judicial Circuit, consisting of the counties of Walworth, Racine and Kenosha, in place of Frank M. Fish, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1902.

A County Judge for the County of Racine in place of Ellsworth B. Belden, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1902.

A Judge of the Municipal Court for the County of Racine in place of David H. Flett, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1902.

Said election shall be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the County of Racine, State of Wisconsin, at the office of the undersigned County Clerk in said County on the 1st day of March, A. D., 1901.

(Seal) William Bell, County Clerk.

WALLER & GITTINGS, ATTYS.

First publication Feb. 7—t5.

STATE OF WISCONSIN — COUNTY Court—Racine County—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will of Susan E. Roberts, deceased.

Letters testimentary having been issued by this court to Alexander Rennie as executor of the last will of Susan E. Roberts, deceased, late of the said County of Racine:

It is Ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further Ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further Ordered: That this court will at a special term thereof, to be held on Tuesday the 6th day of August, A. D., 1901 at the office of the Judge of said court at the city of Racine, in said county examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Susan E. Roberts, deceased.

It is further Ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week in the Racine Weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated this 5th day of February, A. D., 1901.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

PALMER & GITTINGS, ATTYS.

(First publication Feb. 13, 1901.)

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ellsworth B. McCoy, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Amanda M. McCoy, representing among other things that Ellsworth B. McCoy, late of the town of Mt. Pleasant, in the County of Racine and State of Wisconsin, deceased, died intestate, on or about the 27th day of January, A. D. 1901, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioner is the widow of said deceased; and praying that A. S. Fancher be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said County Court in the City of Racine in said County.

And it is further ordered, That notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Racine.

Dated February 12, 1901.
By the Court, O. E. BELDEN,
Register in Probate.

H. G. UNDERWOOD, Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD SOLICITOR OF PATENTS AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. 107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

FINANCIAL.

Commercial & Savings Bank

CAPITAL and SURPLUS.. $150,000

Savings and Commercial accounts, large and small solicited. Interest at 3 per cent if left three months or longer, payable January 1st and July 1st each year in Savings Department which is open daily and Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

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Published by the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
Second Edition.
32 Pages, 18 by 12½ inches.

A general review of the advances an improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.

Special articles by the best agricultural writers, on topics which they have made their life study.

Illustrations of old fashioned implements.

A vast amount of practical information

A valuable aid to farmers who desire to stimulate production and profit.

Extremely interesting and instructive.

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Meals and lunch at all hours.
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EYESIGHT RUINED AT WEST POINT

Another Story of Students' Brutality Comes to Light.

KICKED IN RIGHT OPTIC WHEN STANDING ON HEAD

Handkerchief Saturated With Tobasco Sauce Tied Over His Eyes—Driven Into Convulsions by Eating Large Quantity of Food.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A special to the Press from Boston says:

Another victim from hazing at West Point has come to light here through the resignation of Frederick Kensel as a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy. Kensel will return at once to his home, West Somerville, one of the suburbs of Boston.

The reason given publicly for Kensel's resignation is failing eyesight, but from the family, the real cause has been learned. Kensel entered West Point on June 15 of last year. Early in July he was in the hospital on account of trouble with his eyes. It was not the season of study in West Point and he never had had difficulty with his eyes prior to entering the academy.

The statement made by the family is that while standing on his head in a tent which was the rule for the "plebes," whenever an upper class man entered, Kensel was kicked in the right eye, possibly accidentally, by an upper class man and was sent to the hospital. Kensel was not seriously hurt and was able to leave the hospital in a few days. Soon after, while attempting to swallow a teaspoonful of tabasco sauce, another little pleasantry, he choked, and it spilled over his handkerchief. He was blindfolded with the same handkerchief afterward and the sauce got into his eyes. This compelled him to return again to the hospital on account of trouble with his eyes.

About August 12, he was taken off the sick list and his eyes had so far recovered that he could resume his duties. Three days afterward he again was in the hospital, as the report shows, with "stomach trouble." This is what happened to him, according to his story:

He was compelled to eat a great quantity of rice, a couple of boiled cabages, sixty-three prunes and also was compelled to do 150 "eagles." This drove him into convulsions, and a pillow or blanket was placed over his face so that his cries could not be heard. As a result of this treatment, the family believes the physical condition of Kensel has been much impaired. On account of his physical condition and the trouble with his eyes, which necessitated an operation, he never again was able to do his full duty in the academy and had to resign.

Kensel was appointed by Congressman McCall in 1899. He was born in South Carolina on October 4, 1877. He is the son of the late Colonel Kensen, an old army officer, who was graduated from West Point in the 50's. Colonel Kensel served in the Fifth U. S. Artillery in the civil war. In the Spanish-American war, Kensel, Jr., served in Company B, First Massachusetts heavy artillery.

CHIEF OF POLICE KILLED.

John Moore, of Stanley, Pierced With Seven Bullets--Murderer Captured and Lynching is Feared.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 9.—A Journal special from Chippewa Falls, Wis., says:

William Sowa was arrested in the woods near here today, charged with complicity in the shooting of Chief of Police John Moore of Stanley. Sowa was taken to jail at Thorp in order to avoid violence at the hands of the citizens of Stanley.

Sowa is a Polander living about three miles northeast of Stanley, and his wife had sworn out a warrant for him for whipping her and threatening to kill her.

The deputy sheriff asked Moore to go out with him. Sowa refused to open his door and fired at the officers, and Moore was killed, seven bullets passing through his breast.

Moore was very popular, and excitement is at fever heat, the streets of Stanley being lined with people.

This will Interest Mothers.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, Break up Colds, Move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. They never fail. Over 10,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Jell-O, the New Dessert.
pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it today.

Secretary Gage has advised those protesting against his course on the Russian sugar business to turn their attention to congress.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

SENATE HAS ADJOURNED.

Confirms All of President's Nominations Pending and is Dissolved 1:55 p. m.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

H. K. Butterfield, to be attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin; Samuel W. Stratton, of Illinois, director of the national bureau of standards; Edwin Vernon Morgan, of New York, now secretary of the legation at Seoul, to be second secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg.

Navy: Frank B. Case, to be an ensign on the retired list of the navy (formerly a midshipman).

To be members of the commission to carry into effect the stipulations of article seven of the treaty between the United States and Spain:

William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire; Cerritt J. Diekema, of Michigan; James Perry Wood, of Ohio; William A. Maury, of the District of Columbia, and William L. Chambers, of Alabama.

William E. Fuller, of Iowa, to be assistant attorney-general of the United States.

The president also sent to the senate the following list of naval promotions:

Captain Bowman H. McCall, to be advanced three numbers in rank from March 8, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battles engaged in by relief column under Vice-Admiral Seymour; Captain Smedley D. Butler, U. S. marine corps, to be advanced two numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle of Tien-Tsin and to be breveted a captain in the marine corps from July 15, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy near Tien-Tsin; Captain John T. Myers, U. S. marine corps, to be advanced four numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle when leading charge on Chinese barricade, Pekin, July 3, 1900, and to be breveted a major in the marine corps from July 20, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the defense of the legations in Pekin.

The senate today confirmed all nominations pending in the senate.

At 1:55 p. m. the senate adjourned without day.

OBITUARY.

Hastings.

Wm. B. Hastings died yesterday from extreme old age at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. B. Kilbourn, his bodily and mental powers not beginning to fail materially until about two weeks ago.

He was born April 27, 1815, in Brookfield, Mass., where the active days of his life were spent and where his only son now resides, occupying the family homestead. For the past eighteen years he has made Racine his residence, although making frequent visits to his old home in the East. His last trip was less than six months ago, when he accompanied his grand-daughter on her way to college. He returned alone before November 1, being determined to vote for president, as he has always taken a deep interest in the active questions and news of the day.

His father was in the war of 1812; his grandfather in the revolutionary army at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Mrs. Kilbourn will accompany the remains to Brookfield, where the funeral services will be held. Prayer at his late home here 8:45 a. m., Monday.

Kelly.

Mrs. Eliza Kelly, who died at her home, 915 Washington avenue, yesterday afternoon, aged 53 years, had been lingering between life and death for many weeks. Deceased had been a resident of this city for the past fifteen years and was a woman loved and respected by a large circle of acquaintances. She was a member of the Companion Court, No. 196, of the Independent Order of Foresters. A husband, daughter and two sons, one in the army of the Philippines, survives her. The funeral will be held from the St. Mary's church Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

Schlitz.

Adam Schlitz, one of the oldest residents of the town of Paris, Kenosha county, died this morning, aged 80 years. The funeral will take place Monday morning from the Paris Catholic church.

Reiman.

Mrs. Bertha Reiman died yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 730 Prospect street, aged 22 years. Funeral from the house at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

KENOSHA MAN FOUND DYING IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 9.—A man who, from papers found in his pockets, is supposed to be Robert Steinback of Kenosha, Wis., was found unconscious last night by W. H. Hicks and C. H. Borsch on the Chicago & Northwestern railway tracks under the Indiana street viaduct.

The police of the West Chicago avenue station believe that he was stealing a ride to his home, when he was struck by the viaduct and was knocked from the train. A letter written to his mother the young man told of the numerous escapades he had experienced with brakemen and conductors while traveling.

Steinback was removed to the city hospital where it was found his skull was fractured and that he would probably die.

Many School Children Are Sickly.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York. Break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

DREAM MAY COST A LIFE

Farm Hand on Farm of Henry Johnson Imagines House is on Fire.

LEAPS THROUGH WINDOW AND IS BADLY INJURED

Falls Fourteen Feet and Strikes on Head and Shoulders — Revived and Tells of His Fearful Dream and the Results.

A message received from the village of Union Grove this morning gives the particulars of a strange and perhaps fatal accident that occurred on the farm of Henry Johnson, of the town of North Cape, who is chairman of the board of supervisors of Norway.

Mr. Johnson has a man engaged on his farm named Jensen or Johnson, a good and honest man, but simple as the average farm hand goes. Last night this man retired at the usual hour and went to sleep. Along toward 12 o'clock Mr. Johnson and his family were awakened by a yelling and terrific crash of breaking glass.

An investigation was made and the hired man was found laying on the ground outside of the house in an unconscious condition and covered with blood, while an upper window was broken. The injured man was carried into the house and restoratives applied and physicians summoned. In an hour the man regained consciousness and told a remarkable story.

He said that after he went to bed and asleep he dreamed that the house was on fire and must have arose and in his fright leaped through the window and fell to the ground below, a distance of fourteen feet. In his mad leap he carried the sash and blinds of the window with him.

He struck on the back of his head and shoulders and his face and hands, as well as body, were cut by the glass. The attending physicians state that the injuries are of a dangerous character and that the man is liable to die.

The man states that in his dream he could see the flames slowly creeping along the sides of his room, then the floor caught and finally the bed clothes and it must have been at this time that he jumped from bed and made the leap for life.

LIBRARY FOR SHEBOYGAN.

Third Wisconsin City to Receive Offer From Andrew Carnegie.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., March 9.—Andrew Carnegie has promised Sheboygan $25,000 for a public library building, on condition that the city supply the site and appropriate $2,500 yearly for library purposes.

Senator Dennett yesterday received the proposition from Mr. Carnegie, and will lay it before the library commission, who will recommend to the council the acceptance of the proposition. The site selected will probably be on the east end of Fountain park on Eighth street.

The city appropriates annually $2,400 for the library fund, a building being rented. The library consists of over 6,000 volumes.

This makes the third building promised for Wisconsin by Mr. Carnegie, the other cities favored being Green Bay and Janesville.

A Certain Cure for Chilblains.
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Chilblains, Frostbites, Damp, Sweating, Swollen feet. At all druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

It seems Senator Cullom has the pull on federal appointments in Illinois, to the disappointment of Governor Yates.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?
This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O a delicious dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No baking! add hot water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.





BRYAN HEARD FROM AGAIN

Speaks on Nicaraguan Canal, Steel Combine and Nebraska Deadlock --Reticent on Populism.

NEW YORK, March 9.—William J. Bryan arrived here from Buffalo today. He said he expected to remain here several days on business connected with The Commoner.

"I stopped at Buffalo," said Mr. Bryan "and saw the Pan-American exposition grounds and buildings. The color scheme impresses me as better than that of the Chicago World's Fair, and I believe the exposition will be quite as big a one as that of 1892."

Nobody had called on Mr. Bryan at the Hoffman House before noon except his friend, Dr. John H. Girdner and a reporter. Mr. Bryan said he had come here on business—newspaper business—and that he should deliver no speeches and attend no public dinners. He had not a word to say about free silver or "paramount issues." He was here on business for his paper, he said.

Mr. Bryan was questioned about various matters of public interest. Here are some of his replies:

"It looks as if the Nicaraguan canal project had fallen through. The transcontinental railroads and the McKinley administration are responsible. The railroads are afraid that if the water was put in the canal, there would not be enough left for their stocks."

"If the Republican party makes no more progress in the next four years than it made in the last four, it will soon reach its finish."

"This big steel combine is but another illustration of the trusts we fought in the last campaign. The tendency is to still further and larger consolidations of capital."

"The deadlock in the Nebraska legislature? Oh, yes, that is easily explained. You see, there are only two senatorships at the disposal of the state and there are more than two railroads. Each railroad can't have a senator, therefore, the trouble."

When questioned about the Populist situation, Mr. Bryan begged to be excused.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

NERVITA PILLS
Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood
Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box, 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.
60 PILLS 50 CTS.
Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH Immediate Results
(YELLOW LABEL)
Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address
NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.
KRADWELL-THIESEN DRUG CO.
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
Racine, Wis.

$500 REWARD!
We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-To-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 100 boxes contain 40 Pills, 50c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by
KRADWELL-THIESEN DRUG CO.
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
Racine, Wis.



This is the Mayor of Spotless Town,
The brightest man for miles around.
The shining light of wisdom can
Reflect from such a polished man,
And so he says to high and low:
"The brightest use SAPOLIO."

Some one must direct the affairs of the city. Equally important is the cleanliness of the smallest home in that city. If this can be accomplished by small exertion, at small expense, so much the better. A cake of

SAPOLIO

in the hands of a bright, active woman will keep a house clean enough for the Mayor to live in.

WISCONSIN LAWYERS' HOME.

Handsome Scott Mansion at Merrill Purchased For Institution—Includes 40 Acres of Ground.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 9.—"The Lawyers' Home of Wisconsin," which was incorporated a few months ago by three Milwaukee lawyers, is soon to become a practical benefit to the profession, judging from yesterday's developments. Negotiations, which have for several days been pending, culminated yesterday in the purchase by the association of the T. B. Scott residence at Merrill with forty acres of land. The price paid is understood to be $7,000, and the deal was closed by Charles W. Gibson of Merrill. At a meeting of the officers, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Gibson reported that the title to the property was clear, and the deed was deposited with a Chicago trust company.

"The Lawyers' home will not only provide for the wife, but also the man at much less cost than insurance. Those able to pay are expected to do so. No lawyers of good standing will be turned away on account of poverty. The home is intended to take care of good lawyers and their wives, and it will be supported by popular subscriptions. The by-laws have not yet been adopted, in which the preliminaries of admission will be detailed."

HOUSE ALONE COST OVER $50,000.

The new home is practically a new building, although built twelve years ago or more. The mansion, containing twenty-two rooms, was erected by the late T. B. Scott, a millionaire lumberman, at an expense of over $50,000 as an ideal residence for himself and family. He died before he moved into it, and his wife followed him to the grave a year or two later.

A Remedy for the Grippe.
A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the Grippe is Kemp's Balsam, which is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms of the disease; get a bottle today and keep it for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. Kemp's Balsam prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam at 25c and 50c.

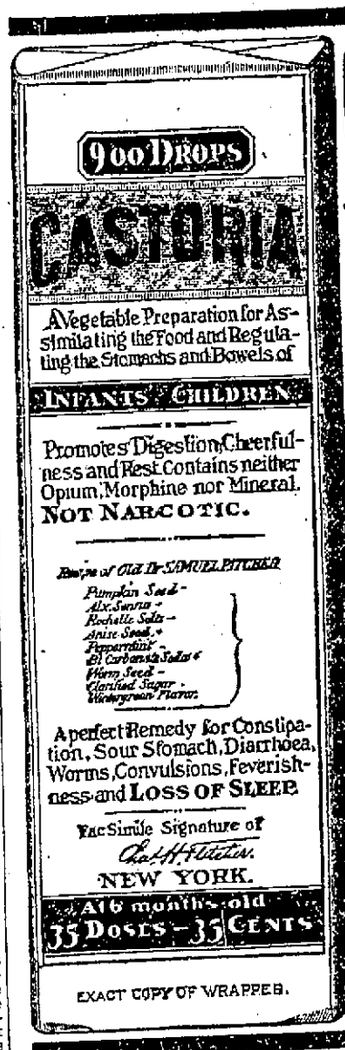
FOR SALE.
800 Bushels of Vienna Oats, 40 pounds to the bushel, clean and white. Holland Cabbage Seed, Timothy, Clover and Garden Seeds of the highest and fancy grade.
D. R. WIGLEY,
Flour and Feed Merchant.
612 College Avenue

I have just put into store a full carload of.....
CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS.
Also a full stock of Pratts Poultry and other supplies which will be sold at low prices. poultry must have shells, etc., if you expect eggs.
DAVID LAWTON.
Racine, Wis.

Pimples, Blackheads,
Bad Blood, Complexion
Positively cured and by.....
Compound Sulphur Tablets...
25 doses—25 cents.
The 20th Century Company,
087 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Lakeside Restaurant and Lunch Room
332 Main St. Open Day and Night.
Meals and lunches at all hours at the right prices.
J. WEMMERT, Prope.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

THE RIGHT THING TO PUT ON.
(Benson's Plaster is Pain's Master.)
From the natural impulse to "put something on" a painful spot all applications for the relief of pain have arisen.
The most successful have ever been poultices or plasters, and the best of these is Benson's Porous Plaster.
No other has anything like the same power as a curative agent; it is highly and scientifically medicated, and its standard is advanced year by year.
Use Benson's Plaster for coughs, colds, chest diseases, rheumatism, grip, neuralgia, kidney trouble, lame back, and other ailments that make Winter a season of suffering and danger. It relieves and cures quicker than any other remedy.
Do not accept Capsicum, Strengthening or Belladonna plasters in place of Benson's, as they possess none of its curative power. Insist on having the genuine.
The people of every civilized land have testified for years to the superlative merit of Benson's Plasters; and 5,000 physicians and druggists of this country have declared them worthy of public confidence.
In official comparisons with others, Benson's Plasters have been honored with fifty-five highest awards.
For sale by all druggists, or we will prepay postage on any number ordered in the United States on the receipt of 25c. each. Accept no imitation or substitute.
Seabury & Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, N.Y.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

CONSTIPATION
the frequent cause of Appendicitis and many other serious ills should never be neglected. The objection to the usual cathartic remedies is their contive reaction which increases constipation instead of curing it. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is the proper remedy. It acts on the Liver, and when used as directed, permanently removes the constipation. 50 cts. & $1.00 at all Druggists.


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PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Park, Phila., Pa.

Marble and Granite MONUMENTS
Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, etc.
GRIFFITHS & SON,
Thos. P. Griffiths. Wm. W. Griffiths
UNION GROVE, WIS.

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READ THIS!
WANTED—A list of any real estate you wish to sell. We are having many calls and can sell for you. See our list of property before buying. Years of experience making real estate papers, deeds, mortgages, etc. Charges reasonable.
L. D. MILLER & CO., 431 Main Street.

D. J. MOREY & SON.
REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE
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Pension Attorneys.
Manufacturers National Bank Building, Racine, Wis.

WM. HENRY MILLER,
LIFE AND FIRE INSURACE.
Real estated bought and sold. Money loaned and invested; Rents; Notary Public.
213 Sixth Street, ground floor.
Telephone 80-2.

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Those having houses to rent. Those wanting to rent houses.
Apply to.....
MILLER & CASE, 213 Sixth street

BARBERS.

J. H. LONERGAN,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
413 Sixth Street, between Park Avenue and College Avenue.

DENTISTS.

F. L. CLIFFORD,
DENTIST.
534 Monument Square,
Over United States Express Office

PHYSICIAN.

DR. HAROLD EMERY JONES.
(Of Edinburgh, Scotland.)
Special attention given to diseases of children. Office 211 Sixth st. Telephone 515-3
Eight Street and Grand Avenue.
Office Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays 2 to 4 p. m.

ARCHITECT.

D. R. DAVIS,
ARCHITECT,
Corner College Avenue and Sixth Street, Over Piel's Grocery Store.

PLATERS.

BELLE CITY PLATING WORKS. C. R. Flegel, Prop.
NICKEL, COPPER and BRASS PLATING
Job Work a Specialty.
433 Water Street. Racine, Wis.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SINGER SEWING MACHINE..... 327 Main St.
The Best Investment on Earth.
Earning more in proportion of cost than any other purchase possible.
Three different kinds, either lock-stitch or chain stitch. Built like a watch.
Sold either for cash or easy monthly payments.

GROCERS.

WILLIAMS & PETERSON,
FINE STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES
1131 Washington Ave., Racine, Wis.
We make a specialty of butter and eggs.
Telephone 417.

JEWELERS.

O. E. LANGE,
JEWELER AND ENGRAVER,
568 State Street, Racine, Wis.
Solid Gold Jewelry, Diamonds and Silverware. Fine Watches and Clocks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO CUTTERS, TWO BOBSLEIGHS, HAY, STRAW and CABBAGE FOR SALE.
J. G. TUCKER, 1026 Franklin St.,

LOVELL'S MUSIC STORE.
EDWARD C. BEYER, Prop.
HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
The best in the market is all we sell.
Lovell Music Store,
Hotel Racine Building

CARRIAGE REPAIRING.

JAMES S HENDRIE
Fine Wagon and Carriage Repairing.
Moved to 215 Fourth Street.

INSTITUTES AT WESTERN UNION AND WATERFORD

Large Attendance of Interested Farmers at Both Gatherings—A Good School for Progressive Men.

The morning session of the Farmers' Institute at Western Union Junction opened at 10:30 a. m. on Tuesday, March 5, Mr. J. E. Bartlett of Mt. Pleasant delivering the opening address of welcome.

Chas. Thorp of Burnett, Wis., addressed the audience on the subject of "Dairy Cows." He said in substance that the reason he was in the dairy business was for the almighty dollar. While he believes that many are in the dairy business fro choice and affection for this kind of stock, still he notices that those who are successful, never allow their affections to become fixed on a critter that does not pay a good fair profit. But however fine a dairy herd a person may acquire, this alone will not insure success. More depends upon the man than upon the herd, for the care, in housing and feed, of the cattle, and care of the milk. The dairy cow is found in all breeds. The type is easily traced when we have the successful dairyman. Oats, corn and shorts make a good grain ration, barley and oats ground together is also a good ration for milk. 25 to 40 pounds of silage per day is not too much for a thrifty cow.

Sugar beets are first-rate ration, the white beet being preferable. The richness of milk cannot be changed by the feed.

David Imrie, of Roberts, Wis., gave an interesting talk on the care of milk. He showed the condition in the state along this line. He finds that the only way to compel many of the producers to give it more attention is to enforce the law on this subject.

$25,000,000 represents the value of Wisconsin milk sold last year in the form of butter, cheese and cream. Milk should never be left in the barn over night, as it will acquire a taint. The need of better co-operation between patrons and creamery managers was shown. It will be of great benefit to both parties to give better care to the product. Milk should not be exposed to the air any more than possible, as nature never intended it to see the light.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Sylvania Male Quartette sang about the welcome call of the dinner horn, and after a short repast they felt more patriotic, and hurrahed for the Flag of Liberty. Messrs. Mitchell, Bowers, Albright and Heiderstadt comprise the members of the quartette, with Miss Bradley, organist.

Cabbage culture was the topic taken up by W. J. Hansche, of Mt. Pleasant. He told of the conditions best suited for successful work. Black loam, with a clay subsoil is the best soil for the large cabbage, the kind for fall use. Peat-land has the same effect as the aforementioned soil. Thorough preparation of the soil before planting is absolutely essential. Frequent harrowing will kill foul seed. The ground cannot become too firm, as long as the seed bed is fine, a sheltered locality, to break west winds. One-quarter pound of seed is sufficient for an acre. Seed should be sown not more than ½ inch deep and not too thick, early in May for the first sowings. For late cabbage seed sown as late as the 20th of May, the plants to be set from June 20 to July 1. Five men are necessary to run a cabbage planter successfully. 3½ to 4 acres per day can be planted. If the land has been properly prepared, two or three cultivations will be all that is necessary. A great mistake is in allowing the cabbage to remain too long in the field. If cabbage is allowed to ripen, it will not ship as well or bring as large a price.

On heavy lowland 15 tons of green manure is sufficient for an acre.

Cabbage rot depends upon atmospheric conditions. A wet, hot and muggy season is especially favorable for cabbage rot.

A medium-sized cabbage from 4 to 6 pounds is the best market cabbage. It is not unusual to raise 15 tons per acre of this kind. The late cabbage is the profitable kind to raise.

Delbert Utter, of Caldwell, spoke along lines bearing on "Truck Farming and Potatoes." Crops thrive best on soils adapted to them. Melons, tomatoes and sweet corn require a warm soil. Onion, beets and corn will grow on any soil, if there is sufficient fertility. The seed bed needs as good preparation as cabbage or better. Great care is needed in the selection of seeds. He has found that it pays to sow plentifully, so as to be able to thin the plants to the right number.

The market never was better for luxuries than at present. Any one that cares to can soon work up a trade along the line of melons, tomatoes and sweet corn. Early crops pay the best. The Mammoth White Corey sweet corn is one of the best varieties, bringing as high as $100 profit per acre. Plant melon seeds in an inverted square sod, in a hot bed. Soak the sod with water, then when the plant gets a good start move sod and plant to its location. Nitrate of soda dissolved in water is splendid as a fertilizer to sprinkle the hot bed with. The dwarf Champion tomato has been one of the best until the blight came. The Atlantic Prize is nearly as profitable a crop. But the Honor Bright is the staple at present.

The Early Ohio potato is the best market potato and less subject to blight than most other varieties. Seed grown in peat-soil is less liable to scab than when grown on high land.

The discussion on "Silos and Silage," was led by Chas. Thorp. He claims that there is a certain time in the life of the corn plant, when there is the most feeding value in the fodder. The object of a good farmer is to preserve his feed when it is at its best. The silo enables a person to do this. A round silo is the best form. Any one intending to build one will do well to correspond with Mr. Thorp, and he will give minute instructions for a first-class building and best methods of filling the same.

The evening session included an elaborate program that included singing, recitations, dialogues and an address by County Supt. W. W. Storms on rural schools, and one by Chas. Thorp on agricultural colleges.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Clover and Corn .....David Imrie
The Farmer's Tool Chest .....
.....Hon. Adam Apple
AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 O'CLOCK
Crop Rotation .....David Imrie
Practical Feeding .....Chas. Thorp

BEET CULTURE.

Beets need a well drained soil. The best success has been attained in a moist soil. Choose the cleanest land, clover stubble or potato land, or barley stubble land the best; more moisture needed than in most crops; more moisture is conserved in very early spring plowing, than later. Harrow immediately, and where weeds come up cultivate with the seeder, then roll following with the harrow, drop the seed one-quarter of an inch deep. Eighteen pounds of seed are required to the acre.

The best time to thin is when the beet has four leaves, the more frequent the cultivation the richer the beet is in sugar. Twelve tons and fourteen per cent of sugar is the average yield, a wet season reduces the percentage of sugar, but increases the tonnage, and a dry season finds the condition reversed. Other points in the raising and marketing were given in the last weeks Journal.

C. E. Matteson gave an interesting talk about the hen and poultry. Every farmer keeps poultry and the majority keep too many, more than they can give the proper care to.

He recommends using small houses, 6x6 and 5 feet high in the front and 2½ feet high in the rear for summer use.

Early hatched pullets are the most profitable hens to keep, they need a balanced ration as much as stock, they need grit, do not feed too heavy, and have warm roosting quarters. Seventy-five percent of the sickness is due to the lack of proper grit.

There was a large attendance throughout and the interest never diminished. Meals were served in the hall by the ladies of the Episcopal church and they are royal entertainers. Several hundred books were distributed by the institute workers. The Sylvania Male Quartette furnished plenty of good music, and taken altogether, it was a success.

WATERFORD INSTITUTE.

Held March 7 and 8—Bad Weather Prevails—Instructive Talk by H. C. Taylor on Dairy Cows.

PROGRAM,

Thursday Morning Session.

Dairy Cows.....H. C. Taylor
Turkeys.....C. E. Matteson
Farmers and Farm.....W. B. Stetson

Afternoon Session.

Farm Buildings.....Thos. Convey
Woman's Kingdom..Mrs. Annie Bennett
The Farmer and His Boys...E. Hulbert
The Hen.....C. E. Matteson
Silo and Silage.....W. F. Stiles

The evening program furnished by local talent was as follows:

Music.....Vicau's Harmony Orchestra
Recitation .....Mrs. A. V. Odell
Recitation .....Ruby Fout
Song .....Walker Brothers
Recitation .....Evelyn Shenkenberg
Music—Cornet Solo.....J. C. Yonk
Recitation .....Floyd Plucker
Music .....Young Ladies' Quartette
Recitation .....Mertie Finan
Song .....Sadie Tindall
Recitation .....Hilie Morse
Recitation .....Nellie Fitzsimmons
Song .....Miss Treat
Music—Trombone Solo .....Ed. Young
Recitation .....Glueck Brothers
Music .....Orchestra

Friday morning dawned with lowering skies and a steady rain falling, but this did not deter the farmers assembling at 10 o'clock as was announced on the program. W. R. Purvis, of Caldwell, talked most interestingly on the subject of Economical Feeding. He showed that it did not pay to be a stingy feeder, and that if you want to make a profit on your feed, the way was never to allow a young animal of whatever name, to stop growing. Feed it all it can digest and fit it for the market in the least possible time. He illustrated his theme by an exhibit of young hogs and sheep. He showed one that was 6 months and 6 days old that weighed 200 lbs., and several that were under 6 months old that weighed over 240 lbs., also lambs 11 months old weighing 135 lbs. His talk was full of practical hints for the wideawake farmer, and to the efforts of such speakers much of the good done in the Institutes is directly traceable.

W. F. Stiles spoke on the subject of testing cows. You cannot judge a dairy cow by the appearance. A cow may have the dairy form and still be a poor cow to keep. The only way to find out which is the profitable cow is to keep a record of amount of milk given and to test the same regularly. The milk for testing should be taken immediately after milking; samples of morning and evening milk should be kept apart so as to get a true test. There are two objects in testing, one to ascertain the cow to keep in the dairy also to decide which cows to raise heifer calves from. As a rule milk from the morning milking tests more than the evening milking. Some cows do not pay for their feed, while giving a large amount of milk, some cows will not test 3 per cent, while others may test 6 per cent.

Delbert Utter was assigned the subject of Strawberry Culture. Some of the leading thoughts were: Locate the strawberry patch away from the garden, fertilize the ground the year before planting; long rows are preferable, as a horse can then do the cultivating. In planting use a spade to make the holes, place the plant by hand, spreading the roots, hoe and cultivate as soon as possible.

Marsh hay or rye straw is the best mulch. Rake the mulch between rows in the spring, thus making it cleaner for pickers to work.

Plant a new bed every year and pick a bed two years.

7,000 plants will plant an acre, 18 in. in the row, and rows four feet apart.

For family garden, Warfield 200, Splendid 100, 100 Parker Earl, 100 Bederwood.

Thos. Convey told how to raise swine. When pigs are on pasture it is necessary to soak the corn. Slops are not very beneficial to the hogs at this time. It will not do to feed too heavily, of fattening feed to breeding stock. A fat hog is a lazy hog, and a lazy hog will not be a good breeder. They need well ventilated pens out of drafts, dry bedding. Permanent hog pens, unless well cleaned, and high and dry, away from bad odors are the cause of sickness among young pigs. Do not begin to feed young pigs too soon. Soaked corn, milk and middlings are the best feed for the little porkers. Never let the little fellows become stunted. Pigs should have salt where they can have access to it. Hardwood ashes are also beneficial and should be fed every few days.

The Farmers Tool Chest, treated by Hon. Adam Apple, was full of good hints to the young farmer and boy. While there are many handy appliances that can be built by any farmer, still it is necessary to have tools to make them with. If you wish to have bright tools you must have a place to put them. Where there is a set of planes, saws, draw-shaves, squares, guage, brace, bits, mallet, chisels, etc., also an anvil, bellows, forge, and a couple of good hammers, also several sizes of bolts, screws, and nails. These tools need a place, and a tool-chest with compartments provides a safe retreat, for the chest should be provided with a lock. This chest should be placed in a lighted room, with a bench, with a vise and a place for a chunk stove. Where a place of this kind is provided, the boys will naturally go to the shop, and the education there gained will be of benefit to them through life, as well as providing them with the means of bettering their condition.

H. C. Taylor and H. A. Briggs gave an interesting talk on "The Horse." The over-production of horses in the past few years has caused a depression in the horse market, but the time has arrived when there is a demand for at least two classes of horses. They are the draft horse and the coach horse. The little trotting horses that have been raised on the farm the last few years, have been an injury to the horse business. They have ruined many boys, for if there is a fast colt on the farm, it will not be long before lad is spoiled as a farmer.

The carriage horse has more slope in the shoulder pastern than the draft horse. High knee action, 1150 to 1350 lbs. is about right for carriage horses. Breed to the best horses you can find feed the mare on oats, a little clover hay, and food strong in bone and muscle food. Exercise the mare daily, as in this way the colts will be stronger than where the mare has no regular exercise. A good grain ration for a road horse is a mixture of 3 parts oats, one-half part bran, and one-half part shelled corn. Four quarts to a feed, three times a day.

When there is no proper sires, it is advisable to organize a co-operative company, to purchase a horse that will be a credit to the community.

H. C. Taylor spoke on "Clover and Corn, Rotations." Two crops of clover, one crop of corn and one of oats, for a dairy farm is the best he can recommend. He cuts oats for hay and finds it is one of the best crops that he can make hay of. When oats lodge he cuts them immediately. In clover seeding where spots are winter killed, he sows oats to fill the bare spots. Four quarts of clover is the proper amount per acre, test your clover seed before you get ready to sow.

Rye sown in the fall with two pounds of timothy seed mixed in, then in the early spring sow four pounds of clover seed, is the best method of clover seeding, if you want to use the rye for hay cut when it begins to head.

In the exhibit room there were exhibits of poultry by Seymour Barnes, J. T. Rice, J. Shenkenberg, A. R. Hulbert, W. Hemmingfield, P. B. Hatalstad, C. D. Albee, E. A. Brown, Chas. Flett, H. Caley, P. A. Humbert, Halbach Bros., also a coop of owls by Bert Fout. Belgian Hares, J. Z. Collier.

Potatoes and corn— J. E. Bennett, H. Caley, W. E. Purvis and J. E. Rowe.

A sample of speltz by Theo. Noll and Theo. Essmann.

A pyramid of flour by Waterford Milling Co., and a butter display by Mrs. T. Hardie, Mrs. T. Harden and Waterford Creamery.

The Institute was held in the new hall and was without doubt the largest ever held in Racine county.

JUDGE BELDEN'S CANDIDACY.

Communication from a "Belden Supporter"—Believes Him Especially Fitted for Circuit Judge.

To the Editor of Racine Journal:

The article in the Racine News of last Thursday evening concerning the circuit judgeship prompts us also to make a few suggestions on the subject. Although we have read all the articles which have appeared in opposition to the candidacy of Judge E. B. Belden, we are not yet convinced that long service on the bench even though it be but that of the important county court, does not qualify a man for further judicial service quite as well as does the career of the partisan advocate. There are qualities that go to make a successful judge other than those of long practice or "indefatigable student of law."

We are not yet convinced that long service on the bench, even though it be in the county court, where the same rules of law and evidence, and the same "strife to win in contested cases" prevails as in other courts, disqualifies a man for the circuit judgeship. In the county court the judge must rule on all disputed questions and must use just as much good sense and judicial discretion as judges of other courts. He must rule upon all the tricks and devices known to the astute practitioner and must pass upon some of the most important affairs that come into courts. Therefore, we say that we are not yet convinced that such service, rendered by Judge Belden for 12 years so successfully that no decision of his has been reversed, disqualifies him for the circuit judgeship. It is not long since Judge Kohlsaat was taken from the probate court of Cook county and placed upon the federal bench. His service in the probate court, evidently was not regarded as a disqualifying service. The argument is not a worthy one, and should not be considered.

One communication tries to draw a distinction between the qualifications of a probate and circuit judge by stating that a probate judge need not be a lawyer. It does not point out that the laws also fail to say that a circuit or supreme judge shall be a lawyer.

The probate court, to be sure, is more the court of the people than the court of the litigants. There questions are tried not only according to the rules of law but along broad equitable lines, with a searching desire to get at the truth that lies in the cases rather than to throw someone out of court upon a technicality or by sharp practice. We do not know what service could better fit a man to be a broad, equitable and just judge.

Judge Belden has amply demonstrated that he is well fitted for judicial services, and this is recognized everywhere he and his record are known, even though it is now questioned by partisan supporters. It is what gives him the earnest support of hundreds of the leading men of the district, very many of whom to our personal knowledge seldom take an active part in any election. Although he have heard much about Judge Belden we have never heard but the highest opoinions concerning him, both as a man and as a judge. We have never heard that any one would think of charging him with recognizing, in the administration of official duties, any obligations to anyone, be it a "corporation" or an "individual," for every one well knows that he can be placed under no obligations or control. He is commendably independent and positive.

We well remember that in 1889, when Judge Belden was first elected judge of the probate court at the age of 22, there were those who claimed that he was too young and inexperienced to occupy such a responsible position, but at the present time, in the face of the most enviable record which he has made during the past 12 years as probate judge, there is certainly no one who can justly claim that his youth has been a disadvantage. And so today the opponents to Judge Belden are trying to urge that he is too young and too inexperienced to go upon the circuit bench, forgetting in their eagerness to find some grounds upon which to base their objections to his candidacy that he is older both in years and in experience than was either Judge Winslow or Judge Fish when they were first elected circuit judges.

One more observation and we are through. We are glad to state that Judge Belden is conducting his canvass for this high office on his own merits, abilities and record, and not by attempting to decry or attack anyone else. This fact cannot but merit commendation.

Supporters of Belden.

Man and Wife in Distress.—Rev. Dr. Bochror, of Buffalo, says:—"My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from this aggravating malady since the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application." Wm. R. Kirkby, 403 Sixth St.; City Drug Store, 433 Main St.—10.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

It is the best of all.

Union Grove.

Union Grove, March 12, 1901.

Dr Joseph Sanders and Master Roland of Chicago were visiting among their Union Grove relatives and friends for a few days this week.

Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Lester are enjoying a visit from the doctor's younger brother, Robert, from Southern Iowa this week.

Mr. English of North Cape was looking this town over on Tuesday.

John Gill of Burlington was seen on our streets Sunday.

Ben and Foley Worrall were called to this place from Chicago on last Thursday to attend the funeral of their grand mother, Mrs. Wm. Murgatroyd.

Mrs. Gomer Roberts entertained a few friends at a card-party at her home south of the village on last Saturday evening.

M. D. Taylor has accepted a position on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. His many friends from this place wish him success in his new undertaking.

Mrs. C. H. Thompson and daughter entertained about thirty of the members of the O. E. S. chapter and their friends at a progressive card party on last Thursday evening. Dainty refreshments were served and all present passed a very pleasant evening.

Charley Bull of Racine was visiting among his Union Grove friends for a few days last week.

John Asby came out from Racine and spent a few days with friends in this burg last week.

Sidney Bottomly of English Settlement passed through here Sunday, repairing the Wisconsin Telephone line.

Tom Bishop and C. E. Williams are repairing the Union Grove telephone lines that run out of the village.

John Haigh has moved into the house he purchased from J. W. Dixon and formerly occupied by his son Harvey Dixon.

Mr. John Wadsworth is visiting relatives in Algona, Iowa.

Miss Thomas departed for Chicago last week, after spending several months with her sister, Mrs. W. W. Wilson.

Mrs. P. W. Dunkirk who has been seriously ill, the past two months is still very weak. She desires to use the columns of the Journal to thank her friends for their kind thoughtful attention and especially the M. W. of A. and R. N. for the flowers she has received at their hands.

Esther Sumpter is sick with the mumps.

J. H. Youngs has devised a new way of reducing cord wood, for use in the cook stove. He will be pleased to impart the secret to anyone applying for the same. No charge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bakey entertained a number of their friends on Monday evening.

J. C. Drury has prchased a new Landis sewing machine for use in his harness shop. The machine will sew anything from fine cloth to leather an inch thick. He can now sew old traces at a cost of 2½ cents a foot and make a profit.

Will Murdoch was at a loss how to express his feelings one day last week. He had just let 80 feet of pipe down in a well, that was 150 feet deep, when the rope slipped, allowing the pipe to go to the bottom. Will just straightened up, looked around and saw his employer, Mr. H. Skewes, and said: "That's too bad, ain't it?" but he said more later.

What do strangers think when they come into town by rail, glance around and see our palatial depot, and right across the track their eyes rest on the warehouse with all the accessories that have accumulated during the past forty years. The only place that bears any close resemblance is Racine Junction. How would it be to putty up the holes and give it a coat of paint.

Franksville

Franksville, Wis., March 12.

The play given by the Eagle Lake Dramatic club was highly appreciated by our citizens and all report they had a very fine talented troupe who rendered their parts in such a manner that would give credit to any traveling show.

Many of our young people who attended the party at Mr. McCullough's in honor of Frank's 21st birthday report having a jolly good time and arrived at their respective homes just in time to escape the storm Sunday morning.

Our village has had no wire communication with the outside world for two days.

There will be a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie McCullough Friday evening March 15th. The Ladies Aid of the Congregational church invite you all to be present.

Before and after trying other remedies use Rocky Mountain Tea this month. 'Twill keep you well all summer. A great spring blessing. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

One Short Puff Clears the Head.—Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dropping in the throat? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvellously short time. If you've had Catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty years standing it's just as effective.—10.

Relief in Six Hours.
Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Shulze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

$100.
Dr. ... Detchon's Anti Diartic
May be worth to you more than $100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1. Sold by Schultze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

Puny children with weak constitutions can attain an unusual degree of bodily and mental vigor by taking Rocky Mountain Tea this month—made by the Madison Medicine Co. 35c. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

Racine Markets.

RACINE, Mar 13, 1901.

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$ 4 20
" Best Spring	3 85
" Rye	3 85
Grain—	
Wheat	$ 70
Wheat No 2	70
Wheat No 3	61@ 69
Oats	26@27
Corn	38
Barley	50@57
Rye	50@51¼
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$ 16 00
Bran, per ton	15 50
Corn meal	16 00
Oats and Corn, ground	15 00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 22@23½
Eggs	16@18
Cheese	10@12½
Hay	9 00@10 00
Vegetables—	
Apples	$ 75@1 25
Potatoes	30@40
Beans	2 05@2 10
Onions	20@1 05
Meats—	
Beef on foot	
Hogs on foot	5 50@ 6 00
Lard	9
Calves	5 50@6 00
Sheep	3 00@3 50
Lambs	3 00@4 50
Poultry—	
Turkeys	11½
Chickens	10
Seeds—	
Flax	$ 1 62
Clover	8 25@10 50
Timothy	4 00@4 40
Wool	
Wool	$ 17@23
Hides—	
Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb	5@5½
Green No 2, " "	5@5½
Cured, No. 1, " "	8@8¼
Cured, No. 2, " "	7@7¼
Calfskins—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 10¼@11
Green, No 2, "	9@9½
Kips—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 9@9½
Green, No 2, "	8@8½

CHICAGO, March 12.—May wheat opened ⅛@¼c higher at 75⅝@75½ on higher cables and the government report which was accepted as mildly bullish.

May corn was active at the start, opening ⅜@⅝c higher at 41@41¼ on the government report.

Oats were dull but steady in sympathy with corn. May opened ⅛ higher at 24⅝@¾, touched 24¾ and then went to 24⅝.

Provisions were fairly active and firm on light hog receipts. May pork opened 10@12½c higher at 14.85@14.87½; May lard opened unchanged at 7.55 and sold to 7.60, while May ribs, having opened without change at 7.25, advanced to 7.30@7.32½.

DRESSED MEATS.

Veal—Market dull. Receipts are liberal and demand light. Anumber of carcasses were carried over again Monday. Fancy stock selling at 8c, with a fancy one occasionally at 8½c; choice, 7½c, ranging down to 5½c for small, while some black kidneyed may go lower. Carcasses weighing 50@60 lbs. small and poor, 6½c; 60@75 lbs, small and thin, 7c; 75@85 lbs, with fair kidneys, 7½c; 75@100 lbs, good kidneys, 8c; 90@125 lbs, choice fat kidneys, 8c; 90@175 lbs, course and thin, 6@6½c. Muttons, 5½@6½c; spring lambs, without pelts, 7½@8c.

HOGS.

Hogs—6@6½, outside for lightweights.

LIVE POULTRY.

Live Poultry—Market firm. The receipts today are light and demand good.

Spring chickens in light supply and good demand, and quoted at 8½@9c.

Live turkeys are in light supply and fair demand.

Live ducks are in light supply and good demand.

Coarse, young, staggy and old roosters, 5c; hens, heavy, 8½@9c; springers, 8½@9c; broilers, fancy, 2@2½ lb, 10c; ducks, 9@10c; turkeys, 7@8c; gobblers, 6@7c.

Tame Pigeons—Live, per doz, 1.25@1.40; dead, 50@60c; squabs, per doz, 1.00@1.25; fat stock steady; demand good.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Hay—Firm; choice grades scarce; good to choice Iowa upland, 11.50@11.75 per ton on track; No. 1 upland, 10.50@11.25; choice timothy, 13.50@13.75; No. 1 do, 12.75@13.25; No. 2, 11.25@12.25; clover and mixed, 9.50@11.00; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 7.00@8.50; Kansas uplands, 11.00@12.00.

Straw—Oats per ton on track, 6.50; good do, 7.25@7.50; wheat, do, 5.50@6.00.

POTATOES AND CABBAGE.

Potatoes—Easy; Rural New Yorks, per bus, out of store, 45@50c; on track, 40@45c; Carman, No. 3, out of store, 45@50c; early Ohio, per bus, out of store, 45@50c; on track, 42@48c. The demand in Milwaukee is fair and supply moderate. Farmers are supplying a few potatoes to the trade.

Cabbage—Holland, per 100, 6.00@8.00; per ton, 14.00@17.00; small heads, per 100, 3.00@4.00.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, choice lightweight hens, 10½@11c; young gobblers, heavy, 8@8½c; blue, thin, 5@6c; old gobblers, 7c; spring chickens, fine bright yellow, 9½@10c; fair to good, 8½@9c; hens choice, fat, 8½@9c; fair to good, 7½@8c; ducks, 11@12c; geese, 9c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

A banker just back from Germany and Russia says that he thinks the Germans will get through the spring without the crisis he sometime ago dreaded.

Experiments with early plowing followed by frequent harrowing have been made in several Western wheat states, and the increased yield over late plowed land has been from small gains up to 8 bush per acre.

For the third week in February thirty-nine roads report an increase in earnings of $787,292 and fourteen roads report a decrease of $40,541. The net increase was $747,351 or 9.78 per cent.

Total wool sales reported since January 1, amount to 12,765,500 lbs domestic, 6,686,900 lbs foreign, aggregating 20,452,100 lbs; as compared with 41,000,000 lbs domestic, 12,135,300 lbs foreign, aggregating 53,204,300 lbs during the corresponding period last year.

Elevator companies operating in North Dakota will ship out all their wheat this month in order to escape taxation April 1. After this month there will be but little wheat to come forward in that state.

Latest advices from Hong Kong report the Oriental flour trade in bad condition, due to the uncertainty regarding the outcome of the war.

The wealth of France has been estimated at 225,000,000,000 francs, which is thus divided: 110,000,000,000 francs landed estates; 90,000,000,000 francs stocks and securities, among which are 70,000,000,000 of French securities and 2,000,000,000 franc of foreign ones; finally, 25,000,000,000 francs of what is neither landed estimate nor stock exchange security—i. e., machines, works of art, precious stones, etc.

Bank of England discount rate is unchanged at 4 per cent. British consols declined ⅛.

An estimate of 25 per cent of last year's wheat crop in farmers' hands March 1 means holdings of 120,000,000 bush, says The Chicago Inter-Ocean. A year ago there was 158,000,000 bush or 29 per cent. held. Forty per cent. of the corn crop means 842,000,000 bush. Last year they held 37.2 per cent., or 773,000,000 bush.

THE MOLER BARBER COLLEGES,
Chicago and Minneapolis, wants young men to learn the trade. They say they have calls for their graduates from all parts of the country and on account of their proficiency demand top wages. There is comparatively no expense. A two months' term completes. Address most convenient branch for particulars.
march14t1

1860 1901

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.

CONDENSED

Assets, December 31st, 1900	$16,178,347.49
Received during 1900 for Premiums, Interest, Rent, etc	3,260,495.74
Total paid Policy-holders in 1900, for Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Dividends, etc	1,931,716.97
Reservied for Policies, N. Y. Standard 4 per cent., and all Liabilities	15,389,549.03
New Insurance, 1900	17,466,939.00
Paid Policy-Holders since organization	35,537,705.76

ASSETS INVESTED AS FOLLOWS

Loans secured by Mortgages on Real Estate, First Liens	$ 7,688,200.00
U. S., Municipal and other Bonds	680,316.83
Loans to Policy-holders on its Policies	1,142,154.60
Real Estate, Cost Value	5,712,250.00
Cash in Bank and Trust Co.'s	493,621.99
Interest Accrued, Net Amt. of Premiums Deferred in Transit, etc	461,831.07
	$16,178,374.49

DR. S. L. FULLER, General Agent, Chicago, Ill.

S. H. SAGE, Agent, Racine, Wis.

The Racine Journal.

PART TWO — PAGES 9 TO 12.

VOLUME XLVIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 39

MORGAN URGES LEGISLATION

Treaty Should Not be Considered in Way of Building Canal.

HESITATION WILL PAVE WAY FOR FURTHER DELAY

Senate Confirms Nominations Sent by the President Yesterday—Senator Frye Again Elected President Pro Tempore of Upper House.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—When the senate convened today a huge bunch of beautiful roses adorned the desk of Mr. Gamble, the successor of Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota.

As upon preceding days of the present session, the galleries were crowded with spectators; but it was evident that Vice President Roosevelt's warning that he would direct the galleries to be cleared in the event of another demonstration of applause had had its effect, as not a ripple disturbed the quiet when the vice president entered the chamber. During the opening proceedings, a large ornamental basket filled with Bride and Jacqueminot roses was brought in and placed upon the desk of Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky.

The vice president announced the appointment of Messrs. Cullom of Illinois, and Cockrell of Missouri, as members of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

At the conclusion of routine business, Mr. Morgan resumed his speech begun yesterday, in support of his resolution declaring the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which relates to the Nicaragua canal and also the protocol of an agreement for the construction of a canal made between the United States government and Costa Rica. He declared it was perfectly clear that the protocols entered into last fall by this government were a distinct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It was equally evident that the United States must abandon its plighted faith with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in order that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty might be fastened permanently upon this government and hang like a pall over it, or take such a stand as will sustain the president in his "patriotic and noble action."

The protocols entered into expressed the defiance by the president of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and his disregard of its provisions. They undertook to place the government on the high ground that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated by this government.

"It is our duty," insisted Mr. Morgan, "to declare that that treaty is not in the way of our legislating for the Nicaragua canal. If we hesitate today, it will be the same a year hence and the provisions of that treaty will be fastened upon us."

Mr. Morgan urged that his resolution be adopted in order that the president might understand the position of the senate so thoroughly that he would feel justified in proceeding along lines looking to the construction of the Nicaragua canal while congress was in its long recess.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech, the senate, without taking any action upon the resolution, on motion of Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, at 1:10 went into executive session.

At the conclusion of the executive session, Senator William P. Frye was again elected president pro tempore of the senate. The senate then adjourned.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The senate, in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois, to be minister to Austria-Hungary; Frank W. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, consul at Patras, Greece; Charles S. Wilson, of Maine, secretary of the legation to Greece, Roumania and Servia; Captain A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., to be chief of the bureau of navigation, with rank of rear admiral.

The senate also confirmed the military nominations sent to it by the president today, as well as the naval promotions sent in yesterday.

QUESTION NEW APPOINTEES REPUBLICANISM.

Senators Platt and Depew of New York are both opposing the proposition to nominate Colonel Sanger for the office of assistant secretary of war. Senator Platt saw the secretary of war on the subject today and entered a formal protest on the ground that Colonel Sanger is not a consistent Republican. Senator Depew also has indicated his opposition. Neither of them was consulted before the nomination was decided upon. The selection seems to have been made by the secretary, but the senator's claim that if that official is to assert that prerogative he should find a man who will be acceptable to them. Senator Platt today expressed the opinion that the protest which had been made would have the effect of preventing the president from sending in the nomination.

ADJOURNMENT SATURDAY.

A number of senators who have talked with the president have expressed the opinion that the special session of the senate can be brought to a final conclusion by next Saturday and some think that adjournment may be reached tomorrow.

ATTACK BRITISH POST.

Delarey's Men Make Fierce Assault on Garrison at Lichtenburg.

English Major and Lieutenant Killed—Kitchener Hurrying Reinforcements —Dewet Reported in Bad Way.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Wednesday, March 6.—It is reported that General Dewet is now without guns and hard pressed.

LONDON, March 7.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Pretoria, March 6.—Lichtenburg, being attacked by Delarey's forces, fighting continued all day long. The garrison consists of 200 yeomanry and 300 Northumberland fusileers with two guns. Major Fletcher and Lieutenant Hall are reported killed. I am sending reinforcements."

PRETORIA, Tuesday, March 5.—It is said here in Boer circles that the leaders of the burghers in the field will surrender with a majority of their followers if assured of amnesty and assistance in starting life afresh and if a free pardon is granted to the rebels.

KAISER HURT BY MISSILE

German Emperor Suffers Abrasion Under the Right Eye.

CUT OVER AN INCH LONG PENETRATED THE BONE

Will be Confined to His Bed Several Days —Assailant Arrested—Sufferer With Epileptic Fits and Thought to be Weak Minded.

BERLIN, March 7.—Emperor William arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. The Empress and Count Von Buelow met him at the station. When they reached the castle, Professor Bergman visited the Emperor. His majesty has abandoned his intention of visiting the riding class of the officers of the Potsdaf cavalry regiment.

In the attack upon Emperor William by Dietrich Weiland, while the former was driving from the Ratliskeller to the railway station, the Emperor was struck on the cheek just below the right eye. He was not seriously injured and refrained from commenting on the subject. The burgomaster who accompanied a member of the staff to the station pointed out that his majesty's cheek was bleeding. The assailant of Emperor William, in trying to escape, fell under the horses of the escort riding behind the carriage. The members of the escort handed the man over to the police. During an examination at the town hall, the assailant of the Emperor suffered from several epileptic fits. During the intervals between these attacks he replied to several question, but did not give out any important information. The motive of the outrage was evident when the pockets of the prisoner were searched, medicaments found in the pockets showing that he had been a chronic sufferer from epileptic fits.

Nothing new was discovered in connection with the examination of Weiland. Weiland apparently pretends to know nothing of the occurrence. He is evidently weak-minded.

After the surgeon's visit to his majesty, a bulletin was issued as follows:

The wound is in the right cheek and about an inch and a half long. It passes over the zygoma and penetrates to the bone. It has the character of a contused wound. There has been much bleeding, but the wound has been closed with bandaging without sewing. The Emperor passed a fairly good night; is free from headache and his general condition is good.

(signed) Leuthold. Bergmann. Ilberg.

The Emperor has been obliged to forego his projected visit to Koenigsberg.

THANKS GOD FOR EMPEROR'S PRESERVANCE.

Count Von Ballestrem, president of the reichstag, in communicating to that body today the news of the attack on Emperor William, expressed in the behalf of the house the horror felt at the abominable act, thanked God for having preserved the emperor and country from a grievous misfortune and prayed that their beloved monarch might soon be restored to health and that God would keep his majesty under his protection.

The members of the reichstag in attendance stood during the president's speech. The Social Democrats were not present.

In the lower house of the Prussian diet, the president, Herr Von Kroecher, announced that the emperor's wound was not serious, but that he would be obliged to keep to his bed for a few days. The president also expressed horror at the damnable act and called for three hochs for his majesty, which were given with enthusiasm.

Emperor William received the imperial chancellor, Count Von Buelow, in audience at noon today.

EMPEROR'S GREAT COMPOSURE.

The North German Gazette (official) describing the outrage on Emperor William, says:

"With hearts filled with gratitude, we thank the merciful fate which has guarded the precious life of the Emperor at a moment of danger. After the outrage the Emperor preserved extraordinary composure and betrayed no sign of the pain he must have experienced from such a blow. It was only when a little boy at the station exclaimed: 'Look, the Emperor is bleeding,' that a member of his suite was directed to tie up the wound. The loss of blood was such that there were bloodstains even on his majesty's cloak. During the journey, the Emperor telegraphed to Count Von Buelow informing him of the occurrence and adding:

"'I feel a certain amount of pain, but otherwise I am well.'"

The North German Gazette understands that the Emperor will be obliged to keep to his room for a fortnight, as the wound is so near his eyes and the latter must be used as sparingly as possible.

TEXAS NEGRO'S CRIME.

Farmer's Wife Found in Patch of Brush With Throat Cut.

Three-Year-Old Babe Witnesses the Deed —Posse of 200 Men With Bloodhounds Seek the Murderer.

CORSICANA, Tex., March 7.—Mrs. Conway Younger, a farmer's wife, was brutally assaulted and finally murdered last night by a negro. A posse of 200 men, headed by Younger, are, by the aid of bloodhounds, following the trail of the murderer, who doubtless will meet a terrible death at the hands of the pursuers.

Younger returned from the fields last evening to find his wife missing. His 3-year-old child was playing about the house and, after searching the house, Younger asked the child where its mother had gone.

"A big negro man knocked mamma down and dragged her away,' lisped the little one.

Younger sounded the alarm and after a short search Mrs. Younger's body was found in a brush patch not far from the house. There were signs of a terrible struggle between the woman and her assailant. A gash extending from ear to ear had ended her life.

Aroused to an extraordinary pitch of fury over the crime, men gathered from the surrounding country, bloodhounds were procured and the party mounted for the chase of the murderer. So far, however, he has succeeded in eluding his pursuers.

GROVER TO FIGHT DIVORCE.

Sensational Case to be Tried at Kenosha This Month—Denies All Allegations.

KENOSHA, March 7.—The sensational divorce case of Eva B. Eachel vs. Lucius Grover in which a Chicago woman is named as co-respondent, is to have a hearing in the circuit court at the coming March term. It was understood among the attorneys that the divorce was to be granted by default, but Grover has decided to fight the case, and today he filed an additional suit with the attorneys for Mrs. Grover. In his answer Grover admits the time and nature of his marriage to Mrs. Grover and admits that he is the father of her three children. Beyond this point he enters a general denial to every allegation. It is said that the attorneys for Grover have found some sensational evidence which will be introduced at the trial.

LARGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

Quebec Home of [illegible] Canadian and 7 Feet, 8 Inches in Height.

QUEBEC, March 7.—A young French-Canadian giant at present in Ottawa is probably the biggest man in the world. His name is Edward Beaupre. He measures 7 feet 8 inches in height. His weight is 362 pounds, and his feet are 17½ inches long. Around the arm, close to the armpits, his measurement is 54 inches. Beaupre is only 20 years old and is a native of the Northwest Territory of Canada. His father was a French-Canadian and his mother a half-breed. Up to the age of three years the young giant was no bigger than an ordinary baby of that age. From that time he grew enormously, until at the age of 10 he measured 6 feet in height. He enjoys excellent health, and all his brothers and sisters are of normal size.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

Whether the Hat Should be Removed in a Public Elevator.

Washington Star: In the elevators of one of the large office buildings of this city appears a neatly painted tin sign which reads as follows:

"This is a public elevator. Gentlemen are not required to remove their hats."

"That's common sense, if it is abrupt," said a well known bon vivant and globe trotter, screwing his monocle more tightly in his eye as he reread the words.

"It is a mistaken chivalry and false sense of politeness which will cause a man to uncover in the presence of a lady in a public place such as an elevator in a public or business building, a street car, railroad car, ferry, boat, railroad station, omnibus or other public vehicle or place, as it is an evidence of lack of metropolitan training and cosmopolitan knowledge. And a woman who would expect it is the kind of a lady whose punctiliousness is about on a par with her breeding.

"To most men an elevator is an elevator whether it is in a hotel or a courthouse. In a hotel it is the acknowledged custom in this country and abroad to remove the hat in the presence of ladies, so some of my over polite brothers think they must uncover in public. A hotel is in effect a dwelling house for a number of people, and rules which prevail in dwelling houses and drawing rooms are not to be observed in the street, public places or in business.

"None of the deference due the gentler sex is lost by the observance of rules to fit the occasion. Overpoliteness and undue servility are as ill bred as an utter absence of courtesy."

It is doubtful if any other fruit could be found at once so common, cheap and delicious as dates. They are most healthful and excellent for children, and greatly relished by them.

VOTING BY MACHINERY

Hall Resolution Progressing for a Constitutional Amendment.

MECHANICAL COUNTS ONE OF THE FEATURES

A Description of One of the Machines Now in Use in the East—A Success in Every Way — Objections Made.

The assembly having passed to a third reading Hall's joint resolution for a constitutional amendment permitting voting machines to be used and a strong likelihood existing that in due time the present ballot law will become obsolete, mechanical voting devices at once become subjects of very general public interest, says the Madison Democrat. There are several kinds, two, however leading. One is the so-called McTammany system, the other is a device owned by the United States Standard Voting Machine company. The latter's machines are chiefly in operation in New York state, and very successfully, but the other has been employed more or less all over Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The manufactory is at Providence.

The illustration of the McTammany machine is herewith given. The device is simple. It is an upright wooden booth seven feet high, four feet wide and four feet deep, and is collapsible, doubling up like a jack knife, so that it can be conveniently handled and stored when not in use. To cast a ballot, you enter the booth and are there confronted with the machine, consisting of a steel casing, which is detachably secured to the back wall of the booth. The machine has a fixed face plate to which is secured the voting lists containing the names of all the candidates or propositions, etc., to be voted for. Opposite and to the right of the candidates' names there is a vertical row of buttons corresponding in position and number to the names on the voting list, and back of the button and within the casing of the machine, there is a tally sheet so ruled and printed as to bring each candidate's votes in a separate column by reason of the longitudinal movement imparted to the sheet by the voter stepping upon the platform. Intervening between the buttons and the tally sheet are a series of vertical rows of punches corresponding in position and number with the buttons on the outside of the machine, and when the voter presses in a button opposite a candidate's name he forces a punch through the tally sheet within the machine, perforating the same, and in this manner recording his vote for each candidate. It is impossible for a man to vote twice for the same candidate on the machine, nor can he vote for two candidates for the same office without detection.

The machine employs no registers, counting wheels, locking mechanisms or anything that complicates or endangers its safe and accurate working. It simply takes a record of the votes cast, and when the election is over the record is removed from the machine and inserted in a small counter, and by running it through, like you would a sheet of music through a organette, the votes are counted up and the total for each candidate given, or you can count it without a machine and do it accurately and quickly. The counting can be done at the polling place, but it is best to do it at the city hall or some central station and have all the records delivered there and counted and the results declared. party ticket may be voted straight or the candidates may be voted for separately.

The Stamford, Connecticut, Telegram said, after the recent election: "In one respect the machine was a disappointment to the people, for no sooner had the city decided to use them and the press to describe them than the voters began to picture up in their minds a number of large and complicated machines requiring much skill and comprehension upon the part of the voter to operate them. But when they entered the hall to cast their ballots all they could see was a wooden booth about four feet square, a checker and table along side of it; a moderator and his assistant getting round shouldered holding down a couple of chairs, and a stream of voters stepping in and out of the booth and automatically recording their ballots at the rate of 300 per hour and they could hardly realize that it was possible to accomplish so much with so little."

OBJECTIONS.

Various objections have been urged against the machine, one is that it will not register the intent of the voter, but the McTammany people answer that it will register the intent so far as the voter confines his vote to the regular nominees of the different parties named on the machine. No provision, however, is made for the independent vote, but provision is made for the independent vote by the use of blank ballots, furnished each precinct for this purpose by law. Another objection raised is that the machine can be beaten by a dishonest election officer, and it is confessed that it could in fact be so beaten but for the addition of a guide, as made by the inventor and attached to the machine, makes it practically an impossibility to so beat it. There is a tell-tale device attached to the roll which appear above the machine and shows conclusively when the paper moves. It is declared that fraud on this machine is impossible unless the warden and all other officers in the precinct are in collusion with the voters. The warden has no right to pull the rope which moves the paper and rings the bell until the voter has left the voting machine. Still other objections are thus chronicled; that it is possible to ring the bell without moving the paper, that in this way a number of men might votes in the same holes without more than one being counted, that there is nothing to indicate to the voter that he has voted, that it will be impossible for all the voters in some precincts to vote if this machine is used, that if the machines are used, hundredsh of voters may be disfranchised, that the ward officers cannot tell whether a man has voted after he has gone through the form, that the vital provisions of the Australian ballot cannot be carried out if these machines are used. All these criticisms are said by the McTammany company to be without foundation.

The cut herewith represents a voter in the act of casting a ballot on the machine, the doors being open to expose the voter, but when the voter casts his ballot the doors are closed behind him, thus preserving the secrecy of the ballot. The ballot as stated before, is placed on the machine and the name of each candidate is printed on the ballot, and opposite the name of each candidate there is a button, and by the pressing in the button it records a vote for the candidate whose name appears opposite and to the left of the button. It is said that one can vote much easier and quicker on the machine than he can vote by the Australian system and with less liability of making a mistake. The counting of the vote is rapid and accurate and there is a permanent record of the vote which can be mechanically recounted in a few moments any time after the election if desired.

NOT NEW.

The voting machine is not a new idea, attempts in this line having been made in some parts of the world fully twenty years ago; but it is only within the last ten years that these attemps have so far succeeded as to warrant their experimental use, and not until 1892 were they put to an actual election test. The records of the patent office at Washington disclose the fact that more than fifty patents on voting machines have been issued, although but five have been, regarded as sufficiently developed to justify their legalization for use at elections. The states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, New York and California have legalized the use of voting machines. The registering machine is constructed on the principle of mechanical counters, which enables the result to be known immediately on closing the polls. The recording machine employs a sheet upon which the votes are recorded, to be afterwards counted, and which count can be made in an ordinary precinct in half an hour.

The McTammany machine has been legalized in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Indiana and California, and its inventor claims that it is constitutional in every state where elections are by ballot, in so far as the voting is by a puncturing process, akin to marking as now, and the record remains; but Mr. Hall takes the view that a constitutional amendment is the only means of making the legalization absolutely certain.

In any event it will require four years to amend the constitution so as to render the change effective in this state. If the new plan should be sanctioned ballot printing will no longer be one of the pleasant incidents in the life of the poor printer.

ONLY TWO YEARS IN OFFICE FOR SHERIFFS,

Bill Allowing More Than One Term Killed —State Superintendents to be Elected Every Four Years.

MADISON, Wis., March 7.—(Special to the Journal.)—In his prayer in the assembly this morning the officiating chaplain, Rev. H. T. Colestock of the Baptist church, incorporated a plea for the passage of the anti-cigarette bill by the senate and returned the thanks that the assembly had seen fit to pass the bill.

Among the bills reported for indefinite postponement by the assembly judiciary, committee was the one forbidding marriage of divorced persons within a year.

The senate adopted the constitutional amendment providing for the election of the state superintendent of public instruction in the spring at the same time and, in the same manner as supreme court justices and making the term four years beginning the first Monday in July.

The Branson bill forbidding the soliciting of orders for oleomargarine by outside concerns was ordered to third reading in the assembly after a lively debate.

Mr. Dahl's constitutional amendment allowing sheriffs to hold office for more than one term was killed in the assembly after a long debate.

The renomination of the cabinet of President McKinley was expected, though it is very possible a change or two will be made before very long.

AN EMPIRE EFFECT



There is nothing more becoming to the slight figure of a young girl than the short-waisted effect of the Empire style. This coat of pale tan cloth has a collar of beaver and girdle and cuffs of pale tan panne stitched in diagonal lines. From Jas. McCreery & Co.

STYLISH SPRING MODEL



New spring blouse of White glace silk. Yoke of tucked mousseline hand embroidered in yellow silk. Loaned for photographing by Simpson Crawford and Simpson.



THE YELLOW MAN.

A THRILLING STORY OF THE BOXERS IN CHINA.

BY CARLTON DAWE.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

PORT SAID.

That evening at dinner I again saw the young lady with the beautiful eyes, and charming she looked as she walked through the saloon in company with an older woman, a widow, to judge by her costume, and probably her mother. Exquisitely sweet and cool in her soft creamy gown looked the younger woman as she sat amid so many black coats, and her advent was like a breath of fresh air in a tropical city. I noticed that a big military looking man who sat next to her was prodigiously attentive, and insensibly I grew antagonistic toward him. Like a jealous woman, I began to pick him to pieces, and as he was by no means flawless I had what he might have called a field day. I wondered what relation he bore to her and almost shuddered as I thought of husband. You see, I was young and had an idea that married folk should more or less be physically matched.

Unconscious of my thoughts, the gallant gentleman made himself eminently agreeable all through dinner, and though I was too far away to hear what he said I saw by the looks of those about him that he was evidently a person with a considerable fund of humor. Not that the girl laughed much, though he seemed to address his remarks to her in particular. Occasionally a smile flitted over her face, a fugitive thing that vanished so swiftly it might have been afraid to be found there. Watching her intently and judging from the start she gave when suddenly appealed to, I knew her mind was preoccupied with something other than the chatter about her. Indeed the melancholy which I had already noticed, the startled, frightened look of the eyes, proclaimed the existence of a thought which could not be forgotten.

After dinner the sound of singing led me to the music room, and as I lounged in the doorway I beheld the military looking man singing to the girl's accompaniment. The ballad was extremely touching and described with much protestation the fact that the young gentleman would be "true till death." The singer put a power of pathos into the declaration and glanced down at the girl with the ardor of a 5-year-old, but his face was very red, his voice no longer that of impassioned youth. She never looked up, which was exceedingly unkind. The raising of her thickly fringed lids would have revealed a bewildering world of loveliness to her admirer. It would have made him protest until there was no more breath in his body. Besides, it is so easy for a woman to look up from a piano, flash a dazzling glance at bewildered man and then leave him in the outer gloom of darkness and doubt. And don't the dear creatures know how to do it to perfection?

Being a stranger on board and regarded no doubt as something in the nature of an intruder, the first day was productive of little information concerning my fellow passengers, but on the second day, thanks to the garrulousness of an old gentleman who, like many old gentlemen, had made his neighbors' affairs the business of his declining years, I learned all I wished to know: which, after all, was not much and chiefly concerned two people—the girl with the pale, pensive face and the man with the warlike mustache. She, I was relieved to know, was not his wife, but a young Australian girl, Miss Hurst by name, who was returning home with her mother. The mother was the old lady in black who sat next to her at dinner—awfully sad story. Came home for a pleasure trip and lost Mr. Hurst shortly after landing. The military looking gentleman with the red face was Major Coghlan, retired—awfully brilliant. Shouldn't wonder if there's a wedding when we get to Melbourne. And so on and so on.

Somehow the major did not seem such a formidable creature after this, though he discoursed wars with all the hero's disdain of death and bandied the names of distinguished generals with the easy familiarity of an equal. He knew everything and everybody, and, with the natural garrulity of an Irishman, he did not hide his accomplishments, though he might have left one wondering how such a very extraordinary person was permitted to retire from a service which he did so much to adorn. Alas, a prophet hath no honor in his own country!

I can afford to treat the major lightly now, but then he was a person of some consequence in our little floating world, a man who "tuk the flure" and made himself heard. Over concert, theatricals or ball he was the presiding genius. He promoted sweepstakes on the day's run, got up cricket matches and tennis parties and, like the gentleman in the comic opera, was Lord High Everything.

Such greatness I did not envy him, for there are still a few positions which one may not aspire to, but I strongly objected to his taking possession of Miss Hurst every time she appeared on deck and behaving as though he were the only worshiper fit to approach the shrine. I am not ashamed to admit that the lady interested me greatly, and I was not content with a bow and a smile and a few words promiscuously dropped. But, thanks to the major, such for a long time seemed to be my only portion.

One morning, however, I found her alone, leaning on the rail looking into the sea, and though my advent startled her she quickly recovered herself and gave me a pleasant greeting. Then from the common objects of ship life we touched on many subjects, and she was in the midst of a glowing description of her native land when the major appeared upon the scene. I thought a shade crossed her face; I'd swear her pretty mouth pouted. It was foolish, perhaps, but as I looked I felt an inward joy.

"Been looking for you everywhere, Miss Hurst," he exclaimed. "Just made up a set and want you for a partner." He smiled his broad red smile and scanned me somewhat triumphantly. I bowed and was about to turn away, when she replied:

"Thank you, Major Coghlan. I won't play this morning."

"Oh, but it's crool of you," he replied, "and after all the preparations too"—

"I'm so sorry. There are plenty of players."

"Aye," he said boldly, "but it is quality we want, not quantity."

She turned aside without replying, and some one coming after him at that moment he apologized profusely for having to leave us. But his eye, as it caught mine, had no twinkle in it.

That was but one of many long conversations I had with her, for with the impetuosity of youth I flung down my gage to the redoubtable warrior, much to the amusement of the other passengers, who invariably spoke of us as the hated rivals. But that was only their little way. The major and I never forgot to treat each other with the most gentlemanlike courtesy.

The run across the Mediterranean was delightful. Feeling that I was free of the Terror I abandoned myself to the enjoyment of my new surroundings and lived each exhilarating day to the full. It was pleasant to survey the dark, far stretching circle of sea and know that we were cut off from all communication with our fellows. No one could harm us here. There was no ambuscade, no dark streets from which a man might spring and up which he might disappear. We were alone upon the waters, and I sometimes sighed at the knowledge that life could not be always thus.

When we arrived at Port Said, I made one of Miss Hurst's shore going party. I say Miss Hurst's because she seemed the planet round which we lesser satellites revolved, though Major Coghlan was, of course, the active leader of the expedition. He marshaled us in line, cast a severe military eye down our ranks and then gave the order to march and at the head of his unsoldierlike detachment led us through the town.

A wonderful fellow, the major, but his incessant chatter wearied me, and while he and my uncle were trying their luck at roulette I stole away and, joining Miss Hurst, who was standing near the door, suggested that we should pursue our investigations alone. She hesitated for a moment, then smiled, and together we walked along, expatiating upon the novelty of our surroundings, though the novelty was more mine than hers, as she had been ashore here during her voyage from Australia.

"But things are different now," she said. "My father was with us then."

It was the first time I had heard her willingly speak of him, and I noted the tone of utter sadness in her voice. I longed to tell her that I, too, had lost father and mother, only I dared not mention how.

"I have heard that he died very suddenly," I said, for I was interested deeply in anything that interested her.

"Yes," she answered, and hot as the day was I saw her shudder.

"I am so sorry."

She started. Her eyes sought mine and rested there.

"You did not know him?"

"No, but I am sorry for your sake."

"Thanks." Then she added in a low tone which was full of meaning, "You would be more sorry if you knew all."

We wandered a little farther on without speaking, both being, I take it, somewhat embarrassed or preoccupied with thought. Then, as we stopped at the corner of a street to view some wares in a window, an Arab approached us, doffed his fez and salaamed obsequiously. I turned sharply to the fellow with a "Well, what is it?" but instead of replying he presented Miss Hurst with a letter, salaamed again and without speaking walked off.

The girl, holding the letter in her hand, made no attempt to open it, but instead turned an inquiring pair of eyes to mine and murmured:

"Why should he bring me this letter? I don't know anybody here."

"Hadn't you better open it?"

She looked at the letter and then again at me, a movement proclaiming the utmost nervousness, then with an effort she tore the envelope. I, as in



He presented Miss Hurst with a letter, salaamed again and walked off.

duty bound, turned aside once more to inspect the wares in the window, when a half stifled gasp suddenly caused me to face about. She stood there pale positively to the lips, the open letter trembling in her hand, her eyes starting with terror.

"Good heavens!" I cried. "What has happened?"

"Nothing," she gasped, "nothing. Let us get back to the ship."

"But you are ill. You are going to faint. You"—

I caught her as she staggered, but with an effort she regained her equilibrium.

"No; I am not well, that is all," she murmured; "a sudden faintness; the heat perhaps. Let us hurry back."

"But won't you sit down and rest or have some refreshment? The ship will not sail for the next three hours."

"No—I know. But she is on board"—

"She?"

"My mother. I am anxious."

"You will take my arm?"

"Thank you."

Near the landing stage we met several other lady passengers going back to the ship, and in accordance with the wishes of my companion I placed her under their protection.

"I would rather go off with you," I said. "You have not yet sufficiently recovered."

"I am quite well, thank you."

She saw the anxiety in my face and smiled a wan, pitiful smile, I thought, but one that brought us nearer to each other than we had ever been.

"That letter had bad news?"

"Very. But you would not understand."

"I would try hard to understand anything that concerned your welfare."

"Thank you, Mr. Gray. This is something quite different from anything you ever heard of or imagined."

I helped her into the boat and stood watching until I saw her mount the ship's gangway and disappear. Then I turned about and retraced my steps toward the shops.

My mind was full of apprehension on her behalf. What did she mean by saying that this affair of the letter referred to something quite different from anything I had ever heard of or imagined? Who was she, what was she, how came she to be mixed up in an affair so full of mystery? What did this mean, this presentation of a letter by an Arab in this desert town? A commercial highway truly, yet in what way could she, a stranger, a woman, be connected with it? Yet how serious it must have been to cause her so much terror! I pictured again the blank look of horror which, spreading from her eyes, whitened her lovely face. I felt again the fierce, nervous clasp of her fingers on my arm, and I listened once more to her gasping utterances as she sought to reassure me. My mind buzzed with strange conjecture. In spite of the knowledge of my own intolerable position and the fact that, situated as I was, I had no right to look too longingly upon any woman I felt myself drawn insensibly toward the girl, and already her sorrow had become mine.

What did that letter contain? I would have given much to know, though from no mere inquisitiveness. Plainly it had thrown her into a state of abject terror, therefore it must have contained information of the utmost gravity. I cursed the shortness of our friendship, which rendered me to her practically an unknown quantity. That it was anything of which she personally had the slightest cause to be ashamed was a thought I never for one moment entertained. You see, I had embarked upon a venture, and I whipped my faith into obedience.

A little while later on I met my uncle, Major Coghlan and one or two others, who, in the manner of passengers ashore, had taken possession of the street. The gallant soldier's gallant face was redder than ever, and from his exceedingly breezy manner I guessed that the desert sand in his throat had required a lot of moistening.

"The top of the mornin to you," he said. "What have you done with the lady?"

"She has gone off to the ship. Fagged out, I think."

"Aye, to be sure," said he, his eyes twinkling with merriment, or beer, "and mighty prevalent weather it is and wants a dale of humorin."

But I felt in no mood for humoring it just then and refused the invitation to an adjacent cafe. I knew that at bottom the major was no friend of mine, and I feared his half drunken jests. On one point I was rather punctilious, and I knew that if he touched it we should undoubtedly quarrel. The fighting spirit of the Irishman is occasionally a thing to be admired, but more often it is one to be deplored. The whirling of shillalahs and the cracking of craniums do not appear to the more sober Saxon such mighty fine sport.

The major protested, but my uncle and I were obdurate, and as we walked along he fired a parting shot at us, upbraiding us for our unsociability. To this we did not reply. As I have said, the major was a privileged person.

"Fancy that brute having the impertinence to bother Miss Hurst with his attentions."

"Yes," answered my uncle dryly. "It is quite remarkable what importance some people seem to attach to themselves."

"The beast! He's half drunk."

"Make it three-quarters." Then, looking round, he said in a lower tone, "Seen anything?"

"No. And you?"

"Nothing. There can be no doubt that we have fairly given the society the slip. Here, which is a renowned hotbed of scoundrelism, we should have had some notification if our enemies had been on the watch."

Some notification. The phrase, striking with singular force, reminded me of Miss Hurst's adventure. Jim's face underwent many changes as he listened.

"Well, that's very queer," he said. "I suppose you have no idea what the letter contained?"

"Not the remotest. I only know that the reading of it gave her such a shock that she almost fainted."

That his thoughts flew at once to the society was painfully evident. I saw it in his face, and it awakened no surprise, for there was no other direction in which they could fly. My own had taken a similar course, only to be brought back with a jerk. What possible connection could there be between this girl and those yellow fiends? Of course it was ridiculous, but my association of the society with everything that was mysterious and terrifying showed what a hold it had obtained over the imagination.

"Very, very curious," he muttered, but he did not otherwise voice his suspicions. He was as much ashamed as I of admitting the awful power of the society, and it was rather singular how we eschewed that which was uppermost in our minds.

We went aboard as soon as the sailors had finished washing down, and shortly after we had begun our journey through the canal I was pleased to see Miss Hurst come up on deck. My solicitude immediately drove me to her side, where, in answer to my many questions, she informed me that she was now quite recovered from the faintness which had so suddenly assailed her, and she begged me to say nothing of it. And in many ways she sought to apologize for her strange behavior, even going so far as to suggest that the mysterious letter contained nothing which warranted such a complete collapse on her part, to all of which I listened with due deference, but I thought that even her most vehement protestations betrayed her intense anxiety. There was an after-tone of fear in her voice which had almost a shuddering sound.

CHAPTER XIX.

MAN OVERBOARD.

It was the night before our arrival at Colombo. The weather had changed and was somewhat threatening. Dark clouds had begun to pile up from the southwest, and during the early hours of the evening a smart shower of rain had fallen, but otherwise there was nothing alarming in the state of the weather. The ship began to lurch a bit, quickly feeling the movement of the sea. Many predicted a rough night, but we were all thoroughly at home by this time, and a probable tossing caused us no apprehension. Besides, we should be in Colombo on the following morning, and the thought of a run ashore entirely outbalanced the fear of an evil night.

The sea rose somewhat after dinner, though not to any great extent, but the night was intensely dark, and the phosphorus glowed and glimmered about us like white fire. The wake was a wide, blazing road of light and showed up with strange distinctness in the surrounding blackness. But there were ominous murmurings in the wind, and as the ship began to labor somewhat the people retired rather earlier than usual.

After seeing Miss Hurst below I had gone to the smoking room to have a pipe, but finding the atmosphere rather oppressive, for in spite of the change it was still insufferably close below, I went out on the deck to finish my smoke. For a time I lounged against the rail a little forward of midships watching the bubbling phosphorus as it curled and twisted from our sides, thinking vaguely as one will under such conditions, when suddenly I was startled by a piercing shriek which came from away aft. I looked round, but along the dimly lighted decks there was not a soul to be seen. Bewildered, I stood for a moment half wondering if I had heard aright, when once more came the cry. This time there was no mistake, nor was I mistaken in the direction from which the sound came.

Hesitating no longer, I bounded away aft, oblivious of the fact that my footing was extremely unstable, and in my hurry I ran foul of one of the funnel stays, but picking myself up with alacrity, for the cries aft were now more urgent than ever, I dashed on.

Two figures were seen struggling violently against the auxiliary wheel aft, and presently the voice of Miss Hurst rang out clearly and distinctly, "Help! help!"

My heart almost stood still with horror. I felt as though the ship was sinking beneath me, but I cried aloud, what I don't know, and rushed toward her. It seemed to me that my feet dragged heavily, that the ship rolled still more lasciously, for with a sudden lunge to port it hurled me into the lee scuppers. Half dazed, I rose to my knees and once more came that awful cry, "Help! help!" But it was muffled as with the terror of death. Scrambling to my feet, I distinctly saw the two figures struggling against the after rail, but before I could reach them one, the woman, was forced overboard and fell with a most awful cry into the sea.

My blood was frozen with horror. The cry of the woman I loved smote upon my heart and for the moment robbed me of energy; but the view of the man scudding across the deck awoke me, and thinking nothing of him I sprang aft and peered into the burning wake.

It may have been only my fancy, but away astern in the broad shaft of bubbling light I thought I saw a dark object, and without a moment's hesitation I sprang upon the rail. Then turning my face forward, where I knew the officer would be on watch, I shouted with all my might: "Help! Man overboard!" and jumped into the sea.

Clearing the screw safely, I came up in a whirlpool of bubbles, and with but a glance about to take my bearings I turned on my side and with a powerful overarm stroke—for I could swim fairly well in those days—tore down the white road of waters. Now, as I contemplate it, it seems as though I willfully courted death, incumbered as I was with clothes, but then I had no thought save that of reaching the woman who had suddenly grown so dear to me.

I swam on, never giving a thought to the ship or whether my cry had been heard, and presently I saw an object, a round, dark, ball-like thing, dancing on the waters before me. Redoubling my energies, I quickly reached it and to my inexpressible joy found that it was she.

Only a muffled greeting passed between us, for the beaten track of water was quickly giving way to the natural swell of the ocean. But I seized her by the arm, as if to support her, when, to my surprise and delight, I found that she was treading water.

"You can swim?" I gasped.

"Yes," she answered.

"Good! Courage!"

I turned to look after the ship; but, save for its lights, it was invisible, and those I could only see as I rose on the crest of a wave, for, though viewed from the high decks of a big liner, the sea that night was nothing terrifying. It was a dreadful chaos of waters when one was down in it.

The brave girl by my side never murmured, and, though it was too dark for me to see her face, I thought that the light from the white, curling tips of the waves caught the glow of her eyes, and in them I seemed to see the agony she was suffering. Occasionally I gasped a word of encouragement or asked a question, but the effort of replying was too great and much too dangerous, for every now and again a white monster reared and dashed over us, twisting us round like its own spray.



The brave girl by my side never murmured.

The lights of the ship grew dimmer and dimmer, and I already began to fear that my cry for help had not been heard, when suddenly as we rose on the crest of a wave somewhat bigger than usual I saw a glare upon the water some distance to the right of us. For the moment I scarcely remembered that ships nowadays use buoys with a flare attached to them and that these things, thrown into the sea, burn brightly and act as a beacon to those in the water and to those on board. I felt overjoyed, for it proved that my cry had been heard and meant that if we could only keep afloat we should stand an excellent chance of salvation.

She, too, had seen it, and instinctively we struck out in its direction. Occasionally as we rose on the crest of a wave I could see it burning brightly in spite of the water that dashed about it and all over it. But it was terrible work attempting to swim in such a sea, and, realizing this, I quickly divested myself of everything but a pair of trousers. Foreseeing what was to come, I prepared for it to the best of my ability.

My companion swam on, but more feebly every stroke, and presently I had to support her, or, rather, I lent her aid, for she still went through the mechanical action of keeping herself afloat. Feeling her grow heavier every minute, I redoubled my efforts, very wildly, I fear, for the agony of the situation was holding me with a grip of terror. Realizing the futility of such a waste of energy and quickly grasping the fact that my one policy was to remain afloat, I soon abandoned my exhaustive efforts and, with a slower movement, struggled on, on. But the stars danced before me like a will-o'-the-wisp, and ever as I thought I drew nearer the thing, curling on the crest of a wave, seemed to my eyes, half blinded as they were by the spray, as far off as ever.

I felt my strength going. My heart beat ominously. I breathed with the utmost difficulty. The girl, though I could not see, though I dared not look, appeared to be unconscious. I felt one of her hands. It trailed in the water like a dead thing. How I fought, how I struggled to keep myself afloat! I seemed to hear my brain throb, throb, as throbs the propeller of a great steamship. My forehead was bursting with apprehension. I knew that I was surely sinking. The dead weight of the girl had completely paralyzed me on one side. I no longer kept the horizontal or semihorizontal position of the swimmer, but found my weary feet searching the perpendicular for support, the last extremity of the vanquished. Then in a sudden fit of fury I struck out fiercely once more, the last fearful effort of the drowning man, and presently my hand came in contact with something hard.

I drew back in terror, for even half conscious as I was I believed that I had struck some living thing, and the thought of a shark sent a thrill of horror through my enfeebled body. With eyes wildly staring I glared ahead, and as the flare still danced some distance off I felt that my suspicions were realized. But the light rising once more tinted the object with its glow, and a sudden thrill of happiness put new life into my flaccid muscles. It was no shark, but the life buoy to which the flare was attached.

With a few strokes I had reached it, and though the sea tried to tear it from my grasp I clung with the energy of a drowning man, and, though not without some difficulty, I slipped it over the head of the unconscious girl and got her arms above it. Then I breathed a fervent "Thank God!"

It all takes some time to tell, and to me that struggle with the waves seemed, and still seems, like an eternity, but in reality it was a battle of minutes and not many of them, though I am inclined to maintain that under such conditions one would find still fewer more than enough. When I looked round again I saw the steamer coming up behind me, and presently she lay to, a world of welcome light. I had no fear now, and my eyes stung with something more than sea water as I looked up at the great lights and thought of the brave hearts and the willing hands which were coming to my rescue.

Miss Hurst during all this time remained unconscious, but I had no great difficulty in keeping her head above water, for with the new hope had come a new strength, and I already looked upon the whirling mass of dark sea around me as a monster who had been robbed of his prey. I knew she was not dead, and I wanted to know nothing more just then. If before she had seemed to me charming in every way, she now became the very breath of my existence, and in a mad way I felt glad that this thing had happened and that if I withdrew my supporting arm from her head the beautiful white face would slip through the buoy down, down into the black, bottomless depths of the ocean.

Presently a boat was lowered from the Omeo, and with intense eagerness I watched it, a small, dark object, come dancing over the waves. A man knelt in the bows waving a lantern above his head, and he it was who presently sang out, "Ahoy, there!"

"All right!" I shouted.

The next sound was the voice of the second mate in the stern as he shouted, "Easy all." It was close work, for it seemed to me that the boat came dangerously near striking us, but she was skillfully maneuvered, and after various futile efforts we were hauled safely aboard.

"A close thing," said the mate grimly as we turned our nose toward the liner.

"Very."

The men pulled in silence, the boat splashing and tossing ominously in the heavy sea. I still supported Miss Hurst's head and perceived with joy the first sign of returning consciousness, but when she attempted to move I bade her lie still, assuring her that all danger was over. She made no response, but I thought that her head nestled in closer against my breast, and I felt neither the wind nor the spray. But upon being raised to the deck of the Omeo she awoke again, and, gazing with wondering eyes upon the kind faces which surrounded her, she said simply, "Don't tell my mother." Then one of the lady passengers led her away, and my Uncle Jim, who was the first man to reach me as soon as I touched the deck, came between me and the crowd of curious but generally admiring spectators, and together we made our way below. Here I was subjected to a good rubbing, dosed with brandy and put between the sheets, and here shortly after I was visited by the captain. But I had nothing to tell beyond the fact that I had heard screams, saw the struggle and jumped overboard. As for the man who had committed the outrage, I had no conception of what he might be like, but I suggested that Miss Hurst might be able to give some information on that head.

"Unfortunately she is in a state of collapse," said the skipper, "and appears to know nothing beyond the fact that the man had a black face."

"Have you any blacks aboard?"

"None. Can't make it out at all. Fear her mind is a bit unhinged, and no wonder. Devilish plucky thing, though, Mr. Gray! I congratulate you. You are a lucky man."

I smiled to myself. Lucky! What irony! And yet it would appear so. If the officer on watch had not heard my cry and acted with the utmost promptitude, there would have been an end of me and my trouble. Once I might have cast a reflection on the wisdom of his promptitude, but latterly my life had been filled with thoughts other than those of self. I could imagine neither prince nor millionaire clinging to this world with a keener zest than that which now animated me.

CHAPTER XX.

A REVELATION.

Fortunately I suffered no ill effects from my immersion. When I awoke the next morning, the strange events of the previous night had left an impression on my mind only. Physically I seemed to have benefited in some extraordinary fashion. My limbs were freer, my spirit keener. I felt that something had happened which had laid open new and happy vistas of the world, and I entered on the journey of life with hope.

The captain visited me early and after once more congratulating me suddenly grew serious.

"I want to ask a favor of you," he said. "We have many nervous people on board, and the knowledge that this was a case of attempted murder would create the utmost consternation. You know what passengers are and to what extent they are likely to carry their fads. Let them once think that the decks are not safe or that they are liable to be murdered in their bunks and I can foresee a voyage unpleasant beyond all record. So I would be much obliged if you would say nothing at all of the attack and just let them think that Miss Hurst fell overboard. Fortunately it was a bad night, and, though they may wonder, they will not be altogether incredulous."

Of course I readily promised. There was nothing to be gained by inaugurating a reign of terror. From the captain's manner I was impressed with the belief that there would not be a repetition of the outrage on board the Omeo.

In reply to my inquiry if he had discovered any clew to the assailant he shook his head.

"No, and what makes the outlook so hopeless is Miss Hurst's insistence that her assailant was black. Now, I have made careful investigation, and I find there is no one on board answering in the least to her description. Indeed, the only person with us who is not white is a Chinaman who works in the galley."

"A Chinaman!"

Jim and I uttered the exclamation as with one breath, and our eyes instinctively sought those of each other. But neither spoke. After all, the mere mention of the word "Chinaman" was enough to set us agog. In what way could Miss Hurst be affected by the Society of the Hidden Meaning?

"Yes," continued the captain, "but he's as inoffensive as the rest of his race and would never dream of coming aft, much less of attacking a saloon passenger."

Inoffensive as the rest of his race! Dear, dear, it was an ironical world!

"The firemen?" I suggested, for they were the only men likely to come up from below with black faces.

"From certain circumstances to which the engineer bears unmistakable witness it could not have been one of his men."

"Then you are at fault somewhat?"

He did not like this, for he answered rather sharply: "I do not claim more than an ordinary share of intelligence. You are sure, of course, that you saw the man run off?"

It was a question full of a particular and not pleasant meaning, but I put it down to a little natural irritation.

"As surely as I see you now."

"Very strange," he muttered. "We must probe deeper into this mystery."

When he was gone, Jim turned to me with an inquiring look.

"Of course, Davie, you retain a vivid impression of the event?"

"My dear Jim!"

"Of course you do. I'm almost as big a fool as the rest of them. It was suggested last night that women have committed suicide before today."

"What a monstrous suggestion!"

"So I said and stopped the tongues from wagging, but the affair is very mysterious, and the story of the black man when there is no such person on board is puzzling to the ordinary mind."

"Black or white or yellow, whatever he may be, I know not, but this I do know, I saw him with my own eyes."

"Then perhaps in the semidarkness she mistook his color."

"It was not dark enough for that. No, no! Let them think what they like. I shall credit her story."

"What do you think of this Chinaman?"

"Naturally my mind at once went to the society, as did yours. But it seems impossible. How can she in any way be connected with it?"

"That, my dear lad, is just what I should like to know. Now, dress yourself and go up on deck and prepare to receive compliments. I'm proud of you, Davie."

"Thanks, old fellow."

We understood each other, Jim and I.

I passed over the congratulations which were showered upon me by the passengers, among whom no one was more demonstrative than the rubicund Major Coghlan.

"The top of the mornin to you," said he. "It's a full blown hero I have the pleasure of congratulatin. You've cut the ground entirely from under me feet, and I haven't a bare inch of it to stand on."

Of course it was very nice for a young man to hear the pleasant things, but it was none the less embarrassing. Judged by the calculating light of cold philosophy, I had been guilty of an egregious blunder, and I owed more to the officer on watch than people seemed to imagine. But it's all well that ends well, and I bore my blushing honors with the best grace I could command.

Fortunately about this time the land

began to open up, and the thought of a trip ashore so engrossed the minds of my fellow voyagers that I was left in peace.

My anxiety, I need hardly say, was centered in the welfare of Miss Hurst, and I never missed an opportunity of



"A Chinaman!" Jim and I uttered the exclamation.

sending a message to her or following the doctor up for information. Happily she was in a fair way of convalescence. The shock to her system had been very great, but the symptoms of fever had abated, and now the man of medicine declared that all she needed was rest. With that end in view he had requested her to keep in bed for that day, and also with the further view, I thought, of baffling the curiosity of the passengers. However, just as we were creeping up to an anchorage he came to me and said that if I would wait until the people had gone ashore Miss Hurst would like to see me for a minute or two. Naturally her wish was a command, and, informing my uncle of the circumstance, we bided our time.

Her mother, with outstretched hand and a white, pathetic face, met me at the door of the cabin.

"Mr. Gray," she said, and the false name struck me as contemptible under such conditions, "I thank you with all my heart. My daughter is all the world to me, and you have brought her back from the grave. God bless you!"

She drew me to her and kissed me on the forehead, and I was seized with a great longing to throw my arms about her and kiss her as I would have kissed my own mother. But I drew back, mumbling stupidly that it was nothing, that she was to think it nothing I had done, that I was glad I had been of service—a mixture the idiocy of which appealed to me even in the midst of my embarrassment, for embarrassed I was, and deeply, for over the mother's shoulder two great gray eyes set in a sweet, pale face were watching me from the top berth. People had spoken of my courage in jumping into the sea. Well, it may have seemed a bold thing to do, but I certainly hadn't the courage to face the wide, inquiring eyes of this delicate girl.

"Mr. Gray," she said, "I hope you do not think me unkind or remiss. I wanted to send for you before, but I am supposed to be under the doctor's orders, though why I can't imagine. Believe me, I am perfectly well, but he orders rest, and my mother wishes it. Let me thank you now."

She held out her wee white hand, which I pressed with a nervous clasp, and I looked into her face, right into her eyes, and I knew that this pale girl held my destiny in her hands.

"Don't thank me," I mumbled, scarcely knowing what I was saying. "Don't say anything more about it. It is enough for me to know that I have been of service to you."

"And it is enough for me to know," she repeated slowly, a world of meaning in her look and tone, "that you have saved my life."

"I am glad," I said.

"And I," she answered in a low voice.

I looked her straight in the eyes, and she returned the look frankly, without flinching, and I believe we each strove to read the deeper thoughts that lay behind. To me she seemed a living piece of pale perfection, for whom I would have leaped into 50 raging seas or the deadly maelstrom itself.

The doctor appearing at that moment and cautioning me not to excite his patient, we talked but a little while longer, and as I shook hands with her she said, "I suppose you are going ashore?"

"It is very probable."

"You will be careful?" There was almost a tone of entreaty in her voice.

"I promise you."

They were only little common words, but they were full of meaning. I knew now that there was some one who took more than a passing interest in me.

Well, nothing of any moment happened at Colombo, and the next day when we were well at sea once more Miss Hurst came up on deck and duly received the congratulations of the passengers. Naturally people expected to see me monopolize the greater part of her time, but in this I think they were disappointed. Indeed I purposely kept aloof from her, though it might have been an act of charity if I had stood by to warn off some of the more foolish people. However, in the afternoon she sent for me to come and take tea with her and her mother in their cabin, and my reply to the invitation, which was as delightful as it was unexpected, was a hasty brush up and a flurried appearance. I thought it hard that poor old Jim should have been left out in the cold, and I apologized to him before going; but, dear old fellow, he never looked for the slight and consequently failed to find it. Moreover, they had not seen much of him, and they were quite ignorant of the fact that Mr. George Carter was the uncle of Mr. Frederick Gray, who was not Mr. Frederick Gray at all.

I was received with the utmost courtesy by the widow and her daughter, and though we strove hard to talk of many things I knew we were rigidly esc ewing that subject which of all others was the most interesting. Indeed during my previous visit to this cabin I had been struck by the fact that neither mother nor daughter had referred in any way to the assailant or the attempted murder, but instead indulged in vague generalities, as though the lamentable occurrence had been the result merely of accident. From a perhaps mistaken sense of modesty I also refrained from directly broaching the subject, but at the time I thought it strange, and I almost thought it stranger now.

We solemnly drank our tea and made a pretense of eating biscuits, but all the time there was a feeling in the air of an impending outbreak, and presently it came.

"Do you know, Mr. Gray," Miss Hurst began, "my mother and I have been greatly impressed with your goodness to us. I myself can never sufficiently thank you, though perhaps you won't think me ungrateful if I say that I fear your heroism will in the end avail me nothing."

"No, no, Cecil!" cried her mother. "It is wicked of you to say such things in the face of God's goodness."

"And your courage," said she, turning toward me with a sad smile. "But I cannot expect always to have this gentleman near me in the hour of danger."

It was an opening of which I dared not avail myself, but I managed to say something not entirely unsuited to the occasion. And then I boldly asked what this danger was which seemed to threaten them, for already I seemed to think that her joys had become mine, her sorrows mine also.

"I think we owe you an explanation," began the girl, "and with your permission I will begin at the beginning and make you acquainted with what no one on board for a moment suspects, Hurst is not our real name. A short time ago my father was murdered in London under conditions of horror and mystery which excited considerable public interest, and as a protection against the curious and the inquisitive we adopted another name."

"Perhaps I recollect the occurrence," I replied, feeling a deeper interest than ever in these two poor women who, like myself, were forced to such a contemptible subterfuge. "In what part of London was the crime committed?"

"At the Hotel Victoria. We had just arrived from Australia, with every prospect in view of a happy time, when this cruel deed plunged us into the very depths of grief and despair."

"Pardon me," I said, for now my pulse was going like mad, worked by the thoughts which rushed tumultuously through my brain, "but your name was Hilbury?"

"Yes, Hilbury. You remember the murder?"

"Only too well. And now," I continued, warming to my subject, "it is only right that I should return confidence with confidence. Not alone do I remember the murder, but I know who committed it."

"You know?"

Both women uttered the exclamation in the selfsame breath, and as I looked at their white, scared faces I saw that the Terror had as strong a grip upon them as it had upon my father in his worst days.

"Yes, I know. The mark upon his forehead was that of the Society of the Hidden Meaning."

The ladies rose panting from the settee and confronted me with faces which were now ghostly in their pallor.

"How do you know? How do you know?"

"I will tell you. I saw it once upon my mother's forehead, I saw it later upon my father's. It would have been seen upon mine long before this but for the love of Providence. It is called the writing of Kung and is the symbol of death."

"How do you know? Who are you?"

The girl pronounced these words tremblingly and yet defiantly, as though even I were not above suspicion. I thought, though it might have been only my fancy, that she even, perhaps unconsciously, crept nearer the door. Certainly she eyed me in a way that was anything but complimentary. Her mother, poor soul, sat pale and trembling, too much amazed to speak.

"I will tell you. My name is not Gray at all, but Kingston, and I changed it for precisely the same reason that you changed yours. I look upon myself as a marked man, and I fear that if any one heard my name he might remember the great Windsor mystery or the Chichester outrage. They killed my mother first, then my father, and they have followed me with a like intent ever since. That is why I am here aboard this ship under a false name."

"So you are the son of Captain Kingston?"

"Yes. You knew him?"

"He was an old friend of my husband. They first met each other in China many years ago. He was mixed up with the— Well, well, how very strange it all is!"

Then we went into explanations, and I learned how among the late Mr. Hilbury's papers letters were found which connected him with the society. He, it seems, like many other men in this world, had had a strange, eventful history of his own, and no doubt he and Bob Kingston had indulged in many a weird carouse on the China coast. They were wild days 30 years ago, and men led strange lives in those outposts of civilization. But it seemed strange above all things that my father and the father of this girl should have met and caroused, walked the same path and died the same death.

We talked for some time longer, I telling succinctly much of what had befallen me, and at length we touched upon the letter which had been delivered to Miss Hilbury (for of course the name Hurst had now become a thing of the past) in the streets of Port Said. She at once opened her dressing bag and, extracting an envelope therefrom, handed it to me.

"Look!" she said. "See if you recognize anything familiar."

Though I knew what was coming I nevertheless opened it hastily, and my eyes instantly devoured the one line of



"The mark upon his forehead was that of the Society of the Hidden Meaning."

writing which was scrawled across the sheet. It simply said, "Your father's friends are watching over you." There was no signature, no other word, but in the left hand corner, drawn with a vermilion pencil, the color of which I had learned so to fear and to detest, was the fateful elliptical sign of the Hidden Meaning.

"If I had only known of this sooner," I said as I handed it back to her, "we might both have been spared so much, at least we should have laid our hands on the assailant. Now, unless he is the most reckless man in the world, he has surely given us the slip."

"How? What do you mean? My assailant was a black man. I have been assured that there is no such person on board."

"Your assailant may have been black for the occasion only. Unknown to you, unknown to me, there has been a Chinaman in the cook's galley all along. I only knew this the night of the attempt upon your life, which I regarded as one of those brutal outrages which mad, bad men sometimes commit. How could I possibly guess you were Miss Hilbury or connect you with the society?"

"Then this Chinaman, if it be he, is still on board?" She grew white at the mere thought of his proximity, while Mrs. Hilbury began visibly to tremble.

"We shall soon see, but if he be what I suspect he will have left us at Colombo."

"You will go and see?" she said.

"At once. In five minutes I will return."

Without more ado I made my way to the main deck and then forward to the galley. I peered in at the door, but not seeing any one at all resembling a Chinaman I beckoned to the chief cook.

"You know who I am, of course?" I said.

"Oh, yes, sir," and he smiled good naturedly. "A plucky thing, too, sir, and no mistake."

"Thanks," I replied. "But can you tell me where your Chinese scullery-man is?"

"I wish I could, sir. But, to tell you the truth, I haven't seen the varmint since we left Colombo."

"Do you mean he is not on board?"

"Well, sir, if hunting high and low and not finding him is any proof I should say decidedly he is not on board."

"You have searched"—

"Everywhere, sir. The slit eyed rascal went ashore at Colombo and evidently forgot to come back."

Seeing the look of intense disappointment in my face, his eyes quickened.

"Why, sir," he began, "do you suspect"—

"Well, yes, I do—rather. But it's too late now to fuss. You might keep it to yourself."

"Certainly, sir. I only wish I'd known."

"So do I."

"Do you know, sir, now you've come to mention it, I've heard of him prowling and prowling like an evil spirit, and I know that Quartermaster Jessop found him late one night on the after deck and kicked him forward and that one of the stewards while on night duty caught him in one of the saloon alleyways. Lost himself, he said. It all looks mighty queer, sir."

"It is. I would have given £1,000 to have known of this before."

"Sorry, sir," said the cook, with a smile. "You could have had the information and the man himself for half the price."

I gave the good fellow a present and wended my way aft to the ladies, to whom I had such little consolation to offer. Yet, meager as it was, the thought that their enemy had quitted the vessel seemed to cause them infinite relief. They were not vengeful. They had no wish to cut, torture or hang. Like myself at one period of my existence, they longed for nothing but peace, peace.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN FIGHT.

Judging from the foregoing revelation, it was fairly evident that we had really succeeded in outwitting Woochng and his miscreants. That we should join the very ship in which Miss Hilbury was going home was a coincidence somewhat singular, but that she should be pursued by a creature of the society was not singular at all. The mere changing of the name was not meant as a trick to blind the society—such a feeble subterfuge would have been equivalent to the head burying policy of the ostrich—it was merely a cloak to conceal the identity of a unmorous individual from prying and curious eyes. As a matter of fact, neither mother nor daughter knew that she had incurred the wrath of the society until the presentation of that letter in the streets of Port Said. The choosing of the name Hurst had no meaning beyond that. Beginning with the same letter as their real name, it suited the marks on their baggage and on their linen.

Over a pipe Jim and I thrashed the matter out, and as to him I no longer made a secret of the affection I bore Miss Hilbury he recognized that their destiny had become indissolubly bound up with ours, and though he candidly confessed that he had no liking for the increased responsibilities I felt sure that he had no intention of shirking them. His was not that kind of nature. This I knew, and so I let him grumble as befitted a man who had reached a privileged age. But I knew that his real fear was that my lovesickness would undermine my resolution. I could not tell him so then, but I had every reason to believe that it would have just a contrary effect.

For the rest of the voyage we four—that is, Mrs. Hilbury and Cecil (or so I called her in the privacy of my own heart), Jim and I—were on terms of the most excellent friendship. We called ourselves the outcasts, the black sheep of the fold, the knowledge that we were marked men and women creating an intimacy between us which no outsider could share.

As we sailed farther and farther south the new heavens opened and showed their new wonders, and night after night, the Southern Cross pointing the way, we sailed on a sea of sapphire beneath a jeweled dome. Stars! The sky was full of them. They hung in clusters as though they had burst through the blue gates of heaven. Sometimes Cecil would point to the cross and say: "When I am at home, I can see it quite plainly from my bedroom window," or "Many a night I've sat and watched it and thought no end of foolish things. I remember once driving home with father. It was a beautiful night, just like this, and he told me such a pretty story about it. Poor father! He will never see it again!"

It was on such a night in the warm Australian waters that I told her for the first time of our expedition to China. We were sitting away aft, well out of earshot of the other passengers, and the gentle throbbing of the screw and the lapping of the waters sounded a soft accompaniment to our talk.

"You mean to say," she said, "that you and your uncle intend to penetrate the very stronghold of these terrible men?"

"That is our intention. It is for that purpose we shall go to China. As for penetrating their stronghold, that's as heaven may direct. We are going to try."

"But they will kill you."

"Undoubtedly—if they can."

"But—but—it's too horrible!"

"It is horrible, but what are we to do? Don't you see with Kung and Wooching alive we can never enjoy one moment free from alarm. It was not without some hesitation that my uncle and I accepted the inevitable. It is to be a battle to the death, and we do not shut our eyes to the fact that there are frightful odds against us, but it is possible that the society also has many enemies, and help may come from some unexpected quarter. I admit that our arrangements are extremely vague and from the practical point of view most unsatisfactory, but we shall not be altogether groping in the dark. In Hongkong, according to my father's statement, we must find a carpenter by the name of Koon-Si. From him we shall learn the latest intelligence, and with him we shall lay our plans."

"You are very daring," she said, "to take such an awful step in the dark. I fear you underrate your task."

"No; not in the least. If anything, we have overrated it all along. We have waited and hoped that peace would come, but I am convinced that it cannot be gained without war. War, then, it must be, for now," and here I think my voice took a somewhat softer tone, "peace is more necessary to me than it ever was before."

She did not answer for a moment, and then, mingling with the sound of the sea, came a soft "Why?"

"Because it will insure your peace and that to me has grown dearer than my own."

"There can be no peace for me," she answered in a low tone, a tone which the sea and the night rendered ineffably sad. "If it were not wicked, I could almost wish that you had let me drown that night."

"Hush! You must not talk like that. Do you know, even in our darkest hour, when you lay unconscious on my arm, when the cold, blessed sea tore about us and I thought every moment would be our last, I was almost happy."

"Happy?"

"Yes, because through the gloom and the spray I saw a future, a future which was blessed with your love—with you."

"It is very late," she said, her voice trembling with emotion. "My mother will wonder what has become of me."

But she did not go just then, not for some time after, for I had much to tell, though to other ears it might have seemed but a wearisome repetition of the same old story. But the stars looked down and smiled, and the great diamonds of the cross beamed with a tenfold radiance; and the air, tempered, so it seemed to me, by the breezes from the land which lay to our north, was full of the sweetness of life and hope. It was a new delight to me, this wonderful thing called love, and for some time I was too timid to avail myself of the prerogatives of the lover. Even when I held her face up to mine and pressed my lips to hers I marveled that she did not resent the liberty.

There was very little sleep for me that night, and long after she had gone below I paced the deck burning pipe after pipe of tobacco, thinking, dreaming, hoping. Now more than ever it was necessary that I should settle accounts with the society, now more than ever was life precious, the future a thing to be fought for and secured. I had always hated the task that was allotted me. I hated it more than ever now. But I had grown to regard misfortune as a part of my heritage, and a fatalistic indifference, born of too close an intimacy with despair, had robbed it of much of its terror.

The next day I sought out Mrs. Hilbury, told her of my love for her daughter, of my hopes and fears, but I promised that I would not bind my sweetheart to any hard and fast engagement. I had work to do, and I meant to accomplish it. If I came back and Cecil still thought of me kindly I would strive to prove by my devotion the depth of my affection; if, on the contrary, she had changed her mind, as girls will, I would go away knowing that she could live in peace.

Once we had entered Australian waters the days flew with inconceivable rapidity, and I thought with regret of the quick ending of my too brief holiday. It had been a happy time, the happiest I had ever spent, a gleam of sunshine in the dreary fog of my existence. Every revolution of the screw drove us so much nearer the goal, and, leaning over the side, I watched the water bubble by, regretful, grudging the mighty vessel her awful speed. Like the condemned criminal, I watched the days come and go, and the fatal morrow at length arrived, and we safely made the port of Melbourne. Then there were many meetings, hearty handshakes, embraces and tears of joy and the sullen stupor of the stranger who has left all he loves behind, who feels no welcoming handshake, who enters the new land alone, a melancholy figure.

Though I stood back and saw many people come forward to greet Cecil and her mother and though my heart was hungry and I felt sad and lonely, I was glad to see her so warmly welcomed. She was among her own people, the people who loved her, but not more than the lonely young fellow who stood back and watched and thought.

Presently she came toward me, a stalwart man on each side of her, and introduced them to me as her cousins, and each in turn shook me by the hand, a sturdy, honest grip, and they were honest men, too, with eyes as frank and fearless as their own sun. Then I was led away aft, where Mrs. Hilbury stood, the center of a kindly, sympathetic circle, and I was introduced to each in turn with due formality, and from Mrs. Hilbury's lips I received an invitation to call upon her at the earliest opportunity. Next one of the aforementioned stalwarts, a huge fellow with kind gray eyes and a formidable fair mustache, took me in charge and informed me that he had already secured rooms for me and my uncle. At this I was not a little astonished, but he only smiled and said Cecil had telegraphed from Adelaide to that effect, and he hoped I'd find them suitable.



Presently she came toward me, a stalwart man on each side of her.

In five minutes I was thoroughly at home with this big, handsome man, and no longer a stranger in a strange land. And presently, when Jim joined us, we chatted away as though we had known each other for years. Then gradually the ship began to clear, even those who were bound for Sydney going up to town with us by the same train. Major Coghlan, no longer a rival to be feared, bade the ladies an effusive goodby and expressed the hope that they should all meet again soon, but I do not think Mrs. Hilbury took the hint. At any rate, I have no recollection of the major ever visiting them. He was an admirable companion—for five minutes.

As nothing of any moment occurred during our stay in Melbourne—that is, nothing of any moment to any one but myself—and possibly one other—I will pass over that period as briefly as possible. I paid my promised call the next day and found Cecil in her own charming home, and once more I told her of my hopes and fears, and she promised that she would wait for me and many other things which I need not here set down. Perhaps it is unnecessary to add that she endeavored to persuade me against setting out on such an adventure. She pictured and in no feeble colors the uncertainty and the peril which confronted Jim and me in such an undertaking; begged me to give it up, to stay with her. It was a sweet temptation and one to which my inclinations would willingly have succumbed had not a sterner sense of duty bound me honorably to my uncle. Moreover, it was folly, madness to think of living in peace while Kung and Wooching were at large. There could be no peace, no hope of it with them in power and sad and desperate as was the remedy, I think her reason saw the efficacy of it.

(To be continued.)

The most costly parliament in Europe is that of France. The senate and chamber of deputies cost annually $1,500,000.

PROLIFIC COLORADO.

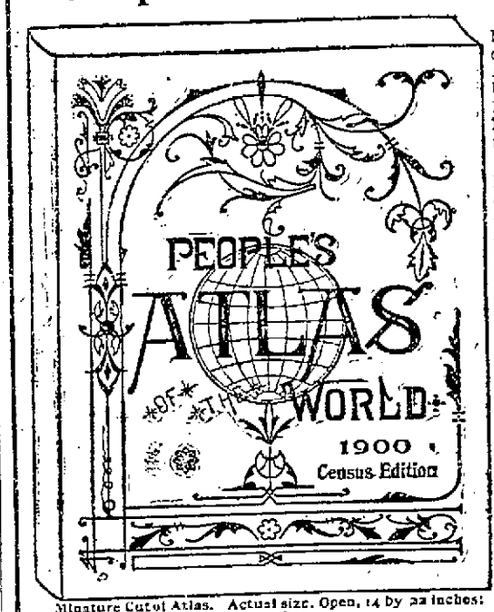
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TAKE THE OATH.

McKinley and Roosevelt Are Inducted Into Their High Offices.

The Historic Ceremony Is Witnessed by Thousands of Spectators.

Full Text of Inaugural Addresses of the President and Vice President.

Former Is Escorted To and From the Capitol by a Magnificent Procession.

Washington, March 4.—William McKinley, of Ohio, to-day was inducted into the presidential office, being the eighth in the illustrious line of presidents of the United States thus honored by the American people with a second and consecutive term. Simultaneously, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, became vice president of the United States. The ceremony that marked this second assumption by President McKinley of the cares of state was most impressive and full of suggestion of the development of the republic during the past four years.

The weather was the finest ever experienced on the inauguration of a president. The sky was clear and the temperature warm and balmy.

The final estimate of the size of the inaugural parade as given out at military headquarters was: Military, volunteer and regular, 22,240; veteran organizations, 1,200; civic societies, 7,800.

A Great Parade.

Every presidential inauguration in recent years has had its parade, always creditable in size and variety, and usually having some distinctive feature. That which followed President McKinley to-day on his return from the capitol to the white house, and passed in review there before him, was different from all its predecessors in the majestic predominance of the military feature. The civil contingent was quite up to the average in point of numbers; yet by actual count made by the marshals the men in soldierly uniforms outnumbered the civilians in line by more than three to one.

Rides with Hanna and Others.

For the first time in a quarter of a century the president rode from the white house to the capitol without a successor beside him in his carriage. Grant was the last of the presidents of the United States up to this time to occupy a similar position. President McKinley had for his companions in his carriage members of the committee specially chosen by congress to take charge of the inauguration, headed by Senator Mark Hanna, himself a national figure.

Many Governors Present.

The states of the union rendered their homage to the president, and demonstrated that no party feeling dominated to-day's great event by the attendance of 14 governors representing north, south and west, most of them accompanied by numerous staffs. There were Gov. Odell, of New York; Gov. Yates, of Illinois; Gov. Bliss, of Michigan; Gov. Van Sandt, of Minnesota; Gov. Richards, of Wyoming; Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Dietrich, of Nebraska; Gov. Shaw, of Iowa; Gov. Crane, of Massachusetts; Gov. McMillin, of Tennessee; Gov. Dockery, of Missouri; Gov. Barnes, of Oklahoma; Gov. Smith, of Maryland, and Gov. Longino, of Mississippi.

Vice President Inaugurated.

The inaugural ceremonies proper for the first time were conducted by a joint committee of the senate and house, the custom heretofore having been to leave the conduct of the inauguration entirely in the hands of the upper body of congress. At 11 o'clock Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of the vice presidency in the senate chamber in the presence of President McKinley and a distinguished company. After the delivery of his inaugural address the vice president administered the oath of office to the senators-elect.

Roosevelt's Address.

Vice President Roosevelt said:

"The history of free government is in large part the history of those representative legislative bodies, in which from the earliest times, free government has found its loftiest expression. They must ever hold a peculiar and exalted position in the record which tells how the great nations of the world have endeavored to achieve and preserve orderly freedom. No man can render to his fellows greater service than is rendered to him who, with fearlessness and honesty, with sanity and disinterestedness, does his life work as a member of such a body. Especially is this the case when the legislature in which the service is rendered, is a vital part in the government machinery of one of those world powers to whose hands, in the course of the ages, is intrusted a leading part in shaping the destinies of mankind. For weal or for woe, for good or for evil, this is true of our own mighty nation. Great privileges and great powers are ours, and heavy are the responsibilities that go with these privileges and these powers. Accordingly as we do well or ill, so shall mankind in the future be raised or cast down. We belong to a young nation, already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme in a continent, in a hemisphere. East and west we look across the two great oceans toward the larger world-life in which, whether we will or not, we must take an ever increasing share. And as, keen-eyed, we gaze into the coming years, duties, new and old, rise thick and fast to confront us from within and from without. There is every reason why we should face these duties with a sober appreciation alike of their importance and of their difficulty. But there is also every reason for facing them with high hearted resolution and eager and confident faith in our capacity to do them aright. A great work lies ready to the hand of this generation; it should count itself happy indeed that to it is given the privilege of doing such a work. A leading part therein must be taken by this, the august and powerful legislative body over which I have been called to preside. Most deeply do I appreciate the privilege of my position; for high indeed is the honor of presiding over the American senate at the outset of the twentieth century."

President Takes the Oath.

At noon the oath of office was administered to President McKinley by Chief Justice Fuller in front of the main entrance to the capitol, where a stand for this purpose had been constructed. The capitol grounds in front of the stand were packed by a multitude of people from all sections of the country who had come to Washington to witness the ceremony.

The Inaugural Address.

Following is the inaugural address of President McKinley:

"My Feloiw Citizens: When we assembled here on the fourth of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of $41,000,000. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed, and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

Should Promote Reciprocity.

"Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

Verdict of '96 Executed.

"The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the executive and congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in public expenditures. While the congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance. Honesty, capacity and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guarantees against removal.

At Peace with the World.

"Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert war, but without avail. It became inevitable; and the congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape, and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration, and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Will Be True to His Trust.

"Intrusted by the people for a second time with the office of president, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge, and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and the favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the cooperation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task which I now undertake to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the chief executive of the republic will give to me generous support in my duties to 'preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States,' and to 'care that the laws be faithfully executed.' The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered it is a law to us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

"Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you.

Patriotism Excludes Partisanship.

"There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud, they do not help to point the way of safety and honor. 'Hope maketh not ashamed.' The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, nor in its crisis since have they saved or served it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation, and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. There are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them. The American people, intrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas.

"As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet.' If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice, and are not those we serve lifted up and blessed?

"We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward movement of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The republic has marched on and on, and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation? Surely after 125 years of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

"My fellow citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforeseen; many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

Relations with Cuba.

"We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the executive with all practicable speed has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rest upon the United States under the treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States. The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government rests should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separae nation, of observing its international obligations of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.

Free Cuba Must Be a Reality.

"The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guaranties of permanence. We became sponsors for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure.

The Philippines.

"While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the sixth of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants, and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands, of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instruction with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of the several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted. These reports fully set forth the conditions, past and present, in the islands, and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the executive until the congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants.

His Policy.

"The congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, thereby leaving with the executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit establish local governments. In the formation of which the full cooperation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them. The settled purpose, long ago prevailed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The government's representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation and merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open for those who have raised their arms against the government for honorable submission to its authority.

Not Waging War.

"Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law."

At the conclusion of the address the president retired to his room in the capitol, where he partook of lunch prior to heading the great parade up Pennsylvania avenue to the executive mansion.

The Ball.

The grand inaugural ball, which will be held to-night in the great court of the pension building, will be the social feature of the occasion. Large amounts of money were expended in floral and other decorations and the committee having this part of the programme in charge have no doubt that the great room will eclipse in point of beauty and brilliancy anything Washington has seen. The ball will be opened by the president at nine p. m.

Other Festivities.

At night also will occur the illumination of the court of honor in front of the white house, and a display of aerial fireworks from the Washington monument grounds.

PREPARE TO LEAVE.

Foreign Governments Getting Ready to Reduce Their Forces at Peking.

Peking, March 4.—The American preparations for departure are going actively forward. All supplies, except enough for two companies, have been packed and marked for Manila. The British plans contemplate a summer along the Pei-Ho and a general withdrawal of forces to India, leaving behind by next winter half a battalion of Welsh fusiliers as a legation guard in Peking, together with an Indian regiment to guard the railroad. The Germans show few signs of intention to depart, but they are endeavoring to sell 50,000 American and Australian horses, as well as a quantity of camels. It is reported that the French intend to withdraw most of their forces, leaving one infantry brigade, a regiment of cavalry and some artillery to protect the French legation and to guard the lines of communication. A part of this force, it is understood, will be employed to guard the Franco-Belgian railroad from Peking to Pao-ting-fu.

The Japanese have decided to withdraw their troops during March and to replace them by 2,000 fresh troops, 500 of whom will be posted here. As a result of the conspicuous divergence in the attitude of the powers, the Chinese imagine discord is beginning.

Li Hung Chang has sent two mandarins to inspect the route between Peking and the province of Shan-Si and to prepare for the return of the court.

London, March 4.—According to the Tientsin correspondent of the Standard, wiring Friday, Count von Waldersee has issued renewed orders to the allied forces to hold themselves in readiness for a possible expedition March 7.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard says it is reported there that Prince Chuang has been strangled.

Shanghai, March 4.—According to a dispatch from New Chwang 3,000 Russians engaged 10,000 mounted banditti near Shing-King recently. The Russians retired on Mukden. They lost one gun and 20 were killed and 30 wounded.

Tragedy in Wisconsin.

Beloit, Wis., March 3.—Homer Payne, a mechanic, aged 45 years, shot his wife and Arthur Cady, a neighbor of whom he was jealous, then placing the revolver to his head killed himself instantly. Mrs. Payne will recover. Cady was not seriously injured.

Four Probably Lost.

Silver Creek, N. Y., March 4.—Twenty-one fishermen were carried out on Lake Erie off Silver Creek Sunday afternoon on floating ice, but 17 of them were rescued. The other four have probably perished.

Buy Axes in America.

London, March 4.—The war office has made a contract with an American merchant to supply 3,000 felling axes for the British troops in South Africa, English firms being unable to make sufficiently prompt delivery.

TOO MUCH TO LEARN.

Merchant Knew Country Boy Would "See" the Town.

The carefully reared young man had left his native village and gone to the city to find a situation and a career. His acquaintance was small, and because of that he simply went about from place to place, seeking whatever fate might throw in his way. He wanted to get into a wholesale grocery house, and of course he only visited houses in that line. He was almost rudely turned away from the first three or four places, but he finally found one where the proprietor himself received him with courtesy. He stated his case briefly and clearly, as he had read in a guide book to young men starting out in life, and the merchant looked him over. "Um," he said, thoughtfully, "you have had no experience in this business?" "No, sir," responded the applicant, "but I want to learn it." "Yes, I see. Do you chew tobacco?" "No, sir." "Do you smoke?" "No, sir." "Do you play poker?" "No sir." "Do you bet on the races?" "No sir." "Do you drink?" "No sir." "Do you run around at night?" "No, sir." "Um—eh," hesitated the merchant, "and you have had no experience in this business?" "No, sir, but, as I said, I want much to learn it." "I'm sorry," said the merchant, shaking his head, "but I'm afraid you won't do. You see, your early education has been neglected, and you are handicapped now with so much to learn that the Lord only knows when the business would have a chance. Stay in town a year, and then come and see me. Good morning."—New York Sun.

Dissolution of Buried Bodies.

Sir Seymour Haden reports from experiments carried on for twelve years in the burial of animals, that bodies buried four feet deep require more than four years for their complete dissolution; three feet deep, three years; two feet deep, two years; one foot deep, one year; while bodies not buried, but simply covered with a foot of earth, disappeared, all save the bones in less than a year; but in all cases without injuring the purity of earth or air.

IS BRILLIANT SOCIALLY

The Administration of the New Governor of Wisconsin.

LAFOLLETTE'S WIFE IS TACTFUL

Controversy About the State School at Sparta—The Primary Election Bill—Reform Measures.

Madison, Wis., March 5.—The LaFollette administration is brilliant socially. Mrs. LaFollette is giving many receptions and has regular calling days for legislators, their wives, and all visitors. She is a great help to the governor in that way, being tactful and pleasing.

The editors were guests at the executive mansion the other night. The governor wore a dress suit and a few of the guests, but most of the gentlemen did not, while the ladies vied in brilliance of costume. When a state government gets social, all political lines are forgotten and Democrats and the warmest critics of the administration shook the hands of the LaFollettes, after passing Private Secretary Murphy's welcoming eye. Mr. Ellis Usher, the keen pen of the Milwaukee Journal, was much pointed out to the less gifted of the graft.

But politics were not forgotten. Editor Mason, who lately bought out the Cumberland Advocate and thus forced a critic of the administration over into Dunn county, paused a moment to chat with the governor. Mason is an ardent LaFollette man. Bystanders heard the witty comment of the genial executive as he said to his friend:

"I wish you would buy him out again."

In the west parlor is a large photograph of Isaac Stephenson of Marinette who entertained Governor LaFollette on his yacht last summer. The lumberman is supposed to be the wealthiest man in the state. His name appeared first on the Marinette petition in favor of the primary election law, and withal the alliance promises some future developments. Stephenson's attitude is that if the new system does not work well, it can be repealed.

Question of Babies at Sparta.

A warm controversy is raging about the state school at Sparta. It was founded sixteen years ago. The number of children kept there ran up to 450, but of late years the idea that a home, and not an institution is the place for children has made great progress. It is said institution children become machines: do not know how to depend upon themselves; rarely cry and never smile. The result has been that all over the country orphan asylums and other once well thought of institutions have lost ground. The new idea is to put the homeless child into a new home as quickly as possible. Consequently the Sparta school has run down to 140. Bright and attractive children sent there are quickly sent into homes which have lost children or never had any. The balance left at the school is what is known as the "melancholy residuum."

Some advocate that the Sparta school should wholly give over the work of placing children from abandoned and wrecked homes, making the plant an annex to the feeble minded institution. The Children's home society and others supported by private gifts are doing excellent work and say they could place twice the number of children that are offered to them. But the Sparta school does not want to be closed up. A bill is before the legislature to admit infants under three years of age. At present it takes children between 14 and 3. There is the warmest opposition to the bill on the ground that it is a step backward and on the ground of expense to the state. These private societies have no buildings, but transfer infants to their homes often within a few hours. One can frequently meet an agent with his homeless babe on the trains in Wisconsin. The Sparta school promises to be a mere "clearing house," receiving and placing children at once, but the tendency would be of course for infants to tarry there. Babies thrive badly when herded. Even an ignorant mother, by watching a child's every motion, its feeding, etc., by some God-given instinct can do well with it, but when they are handled in numbers, trouble begins. The Sparta school is excellently managed at present, but there is always the possibility of politics being emphasized there. At all events many physicians and parents are up in arms over the proposal to introduce babies at Sparta.

All-Important Primary Elections.

The primary election bill has been under heavy fire, but there is now some sign of reaction, taking the form of many proposals of amendment. The bill is still in the hands of committee and a number of assemblymen have filed proposed amendments, some having to do with the platform making, others limiting the operation to city and county, etc. There has been a great campaign of education going on and it is said that the author of the bill, Mr. Stevens, thinks now he himself can improve it. It is probably true enough that on a secret ballot the suppoort of the legislators would be less hearty than on an open vote, but this proves little. The anti-pass bill was even more unpopular with legislators, yet it passed practically unanimously and nearly all but the fellows who lost their passes think well of it. Meanwhile, each day there is a flood of petitions pouring in for the primary elections bill and when the measure gets before the assembly and senate, there will be lots of talking.

What Moral Reformers Urge.

There are a gist of reform bills. As the circular of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon league begins: "The ozone of reform invigorates the atmosphere. Cities and country are ablaze. The iron is hot. Your blows are needed." The two bills that must most perplex the opposition are Bill No. 280 A. (A. C. Dodge of Monroe) providing for ward option and bill No. 301 (John A. Henry of Adams county) turning all liquor license moneys into the county treasury for meeting the expenses of the poor and criminals.

It is difficult to see what can be said against a bill under which citizens of a ward may oust saloons, if they so vote. However, such bills find hard sledding. The Henry bill will enlist the support of the country districts. At present a city gets all the license money while the county bears the expenses of courts, the poor, etc., made necessary largely by the saloons.

The abolition of pool selling at horse races four years ago was a bitter blow to the sporting fraternity and they seek again this year to repeal it. Their argument is that unless there can be betting at fairs and horse races the quality of horseflesh falls off and they say this has already happened in this state.

Check on Common Councils.

The most important matter last week was the fight over Lenroot's bill to check common councils in their reckless gift of franchises. It provides that where 10 per cent. of citizens petition for a referendum within sixty days after action by a common council the issue of the franchise shall be submitted to the people. Superior has had great disputes over franchises and the brilliant young representative of that city forced his bill through the assembly. He proposed to exempt Milwaukee in hopes of avoiding opposition to the bill, but Judge Orton took the ground that the big city most needed protection from its common council and it was included in the bill as passed. Strangely enough, some of the smallest communities stand in with Milwaukee assemblymen against the bill, for it may interfere with telephone and electric lighting projects. The opposition object to a popular vote on franchises, saying that demagogues can stir up the people, or at least get a majority vote at the polls by hustling for support. It seems to be a question of whom you would trust most, a common council or a popular vote—not the people unfortunately, for all the people will not vote. Lenroot's friends fear the senate.

A dozen important measures are now in the throes. The friends of osteopathy are likely to succeed in legalizing their school of medical pratice, though the old-school physicians do not relish it. Osteopathy has succeeded in many states, California being the last to recognize it by a vote of 47 to 9.

Superintendent Harrey has some educational bills to raise the standards, one of them giving the Madison office more power over county superintendents. Some teachers are writing to the members in opposition on the ground that it will make the examinations much harder and will prevent those who do not hold some form of state certificate from teaching in schools of the first and second class unless they obtain certificates under the provisions of this act.

Superintendent Henry is one of the most efficient workers when he starts out to achieve anything. He was turned down hard two years ago, but by moderating his efforts it is not unlikely he will get what he wants.

Mr. Adams, the dairy and food commissioner, failed to get additional inspectors in his department, and there was some gossip as to the governor's lieutenant being thus refused, but it was on the ground of economy and some ardent LaFollette supporters voted against the increase.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company has secured some $60,000 annual relief from the Orton law.

No class of citizens are more sensitive to what they deem invasion of their rights than veterans of the civil war. The proposal to keep the flags in the new library kindled them quick and for a time there was a glow of oratory. They want the flags in the capitol, where they are seen by all and as the flags should be where the defenders want them, the matter was soon settled. Senator Martin, who is one of the governor's advisers, has has bills in to authorize a woman factory inspector and a woman member of the board of university regents. The latter bill provides that the woman member shall be one of the regents at large. This is along the line of the recommendations of the inaugural.

Working for Right Labor Conditions.

Next Friday the Wisconsin Consumers' league holds a meeting. The league includes, with two local leagues, at Milwaukee and at Oshkosh, about 350 new men and women, and as it has only been in existence a few months, is still in its infancy. But among the persons who are officers or much interested in the work, and who will probably be at Madison are Mrs. C. S. Morris, first president of the State Federation of Women's clubs; Mrs. A. C. Neville, the retiring president of the same organization, and Mrs. Youmans, now its president; Judge Noyes and wife of Milwaukee, ex-Senator Wilbee, Professor W. A. Scott, Mrs. B. C. Gudden of Oshkosh, and others Mrs. Griswold Buckstaff writes of the movement:

"The main work of the state league, apart from securing half holidays for clerks and other desirable improvements in their condition, is to create a demand for the garments bearing the label of the league, which is a guarantee of excellent conditions of making. We find we are already creating a sentiment, or giving force to one already existing in many quarters against sweatshop products, and the merchants are in sympathy with us."

There are busy leagues in eight states, besides the most important one in New York city. During the first year of its work, the National Consumers' league has confined itself to an investigation of the conditions of manufacture of white muslin underwear; to the selection, adoption and promotion of its label; and to the education of purchasers by means of lectures, literature and organization. The league has learned all about the industry and has a list of fifteen great concerns which are making white muslin underwear under the league label.

An incidental discovery is the fact that goods of cheap and medium grades are now made under better conditions than the most expensive goods. The league has a list of concerns who advertise that their goods are made on their own premises, while, in fact, only a portion of the goods are so made, and the factories or workrooms which are shown alike to the professional buyer for the trade and inquiring shopper are mere masks for the sweatshops and tenement homes from which they serve to distract attention.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

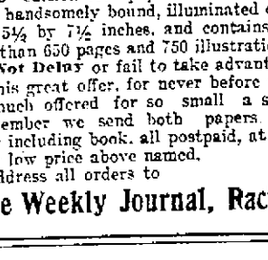
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